CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
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Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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AND MOTOR Co.
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and Poona.

EDITED BY
S. S. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918

CONDUCTED BY
KARMADUKE FISKITALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREVE.

VOL: X. NO. 49 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1922. TWO ANNAS

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
28th „	MOREA	10,390
4th March	MALWA	10,941
11th „	KARMALA	8,983
18th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th „	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th „	CALEDONIA	7,872
15th „	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th „	MANTUA *	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th „	KALYAN	8,987
20th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th „	NALDERA*	16,825

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, * NALDERA, * KALYAN — Through steamers from Australia

Through steamer from China.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train. Leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
9th Mar	NIRVANA	6,621
23rd Mar	MANDALA	8,246
6th April	NEVASA	9,071
18th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA	8,303

* PROCEEDS TO LONDON.

SAILING FOR CHINA

28th February.	SICILIA	Calls at Colombo Singapore, Hongkong & Shanghai

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	
1922		
24th Feb.	Mantua	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th March	Naldera	
6th May	Malwa	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
27th Feb	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
28th „	VARSOVA	Basrah direct.
2nd March	BARJORA	E & S. Africa.
3rd Mar.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
9th „	KARAPARA	K. & P. Gulf.
End February or Early Mar.	ORNA	Australian Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 128.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.

Telephone No. 1200.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	14th Feb.	1st March
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	7th Mar.	21st Mar.
Indus Maru	T Nishimura	21rdMar,	6th Apr.
Saigon Maru	S. Ohno	27th Mar.	10th Apr.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Grindlay Bank, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer Captain Tons, Arrival Departure
Wakasa Maru C. Shirai 8137 24th Feb 12th March
Tokushima Maru J. Shibutami 8968 2nd Mar 17th Mar
Tenyuga Maru Y Masuzumi 6968 13th Mar 28th May
Morioka Maru B Takiguchi 489 31st Mar 15th Apr

For freight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager
Hornby Road, Bombay

BANKING

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Desai, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeehingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 2 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interested allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody. No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 500 to Rs 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,65,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS:

Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

(Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.)

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.

	Rs.
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th ... June, 1921.	
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, ... Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
138,946 shares of Rs. 500 each. ... Rs. 125 Paid	1,72,68,250
.....Rs.	5,47,68,250
RESERVE FUND as on 30th ... June, 1921	3,81,21,400
RESERVED LIABILITY OF ... SHAREHOLDERS as on ... 30th June, 1921	5,18,04,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS.

Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Mr. N. M. MURRAY (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
5. Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Jalpaiguri
Ahmedabad	Jubbulpore
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Larkana.
Allahabad	Lucknow
Alleppy	Lyallpur
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura
Bassein	Mandalay
Bellary	Mangalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezvada	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootcamund
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Cocanada)
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Patna
Calicut	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Poona
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Quetta
Chittagong	Rajamundry
Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
	Rangoon
Cochin	Rawalpindi
Coimbatore	Salem
Colombo	Secunderabad
Cuttack	Serajunge (Pay Office)
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sholapur
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trivandrum
Hubli.	Tuticorin
Indore	Vizianagram
Jalgon (East Khandesh)	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

A. W. MARSHALL.
Offg, Secretary and Treasurer

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTTBLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,00	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve Funds	17,20,000	0	0

Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE, LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June, and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUP RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

FOR
FIRE
MARINE MOTOR
&C.
INSURANCES

APPLY.

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.,

A. V. KEITH. Manager Accident Dept. GEO BROWN General Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE.

IN

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Head Office:
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
CHAIRMAN:
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.

Because,
No Company combines so many advantages.
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants Liberal loans.

For particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE or to LOCAL SECRETARY, 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

C11886

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

94 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 2,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—
The Secretary, or The Chief of Agents.
300, Bow Bazar D. SEN and CO.,
Street Calcutta. 1, Clive Street,
Calcutta.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Girgaum Branch of this Bank will remain open (besides the usual hours) every day except on Holidays between the hours of 8-30—9-30 A. M. S. T. This facility is given to our constituents, specially to enable them to ascertain the fate of cheques, on other Banks in the City, deposited by them, with us for Collection. However, petty payments and receipts of other cash items, will be allowed during this hour.

SAVINGS BANK 5% P. A. CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% P. A.

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE.
Director, Girgaum, Branch.

REMEMBER "Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St, Calcutta.

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS HIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Deccan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Action Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.

For particulars apply to
HEAD OFFICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

13. ESPLANADE ROAD FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fesulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.

HEAD OFFICE.

2, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and U. P.

HOTELS

PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book soon sharp. Season commencing October.

Telephone No. 2710. Telegraphic Address

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class ..	75—100	3-8—5
2nd Class ..	50—70	2-8—3
3rd Class .	40—	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED CONCESSION FOR UPPER CLASS.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard Tables.

Charney Road, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1111.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply to Box No. 7779 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2965
A

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SURGEON from 1st March or nearest date to conduct anti-malarial operations in Savantvadi State. Pay 175 p.m. T. A. No private practice allowed. Reply by wire and send testimonials etc. to undersigned. G. L. MACGREGOR, Political Agent, Savantvadi, Belgaum, 20th February, 1922. R12267
A

WANTED ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN on the temporary establishment on pay of 150-5-200 and 200-10-300 with advantages of Special Provident Fund. Only those who have had good experience in architects' offices required. Apply with specimen drawings and copies of architects' testimonials to:—GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT, P. W. D. Secretariat, Lahore. 12283
A

WANTED—A first class DYER and BLEACHER for the Jajodia Cotton Mills, Ltd., Calcutta, none need apply who has not had an extensive experience of dying and bleaching of yarn and cloth in first class Cotton Mills, applicant must be thoroughly conversant with all the process of dying and bleaching and the various shades and designs. Apply stating salary and copies of testimonials to THE MANAGING AGENTS, Jajodia Cotton Mills Ltd., 1, Mission Row, CALCUTTA. R12230
A

WANTED—SUB-OVERSEERS on the temporary establishment of the Executive Engineer Malsiras District, Nira Right Bank Canal Applications to reach the undersigned before 15th March 1922. Those who have passed Sub-overseers final examination and have experience of survey, preparation of plans and estimate and construction of Irrigation works will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. (Sd.) B. K. BOSE Executive Engineer Malsiras District. C12276
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG MOHAMEDAN GRADUATE of literary taste wants EMPLOYMENT as Secretary or Assistant. Excellent character. Highest references. Write Box No. 7778, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2964

A Smart young Typist with five years office experience wants a job. Please apply Box No. 7786, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" R2983
B

AN energetic young B.Sc. (with Chemistry Principal, high 2nd class) seeks an opportunity to join any Chemical Industry or Research Works. For particular write to X C/o Post Master, Kurla (G. I. P. Ry.). R2976
B

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922 in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3. R2551
C.

LARGE SHOW-ROOMS at Queen's Road, just opp. Marine Lines Station T. No. 3637. R2681
C

TO BE LET at 181, Hornby Road, Bombay, spacious office premises. Apply to LUXMIDAS BHIMJI, 181, Hornby Road, Fort. R2972
C

TO BE LET—SHOW ROOM at Gowalia Tank Road, suitable for Motor Cars or shops. Also small garage or godown at back. Apply to Box No. 7787, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2985
C

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in Amarchand Building on Ballard Road, immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies Offices. Shops or Show Rooms. Also offices on first floor; all blocks facing sea. Situated near Alexandra Dock mole station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 and 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208/10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay. R2836
C

BOARD & APARTMENTS.

ROOMS with or without boarding available for two respectable gentlemen in a well ventilated and furnished house with electric light near Chaupaty, Madrasee and Malayaly Non-Brahmin preferred without boarding Rs. 25 Apply Box No. 7781, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." R2968
B

WANTED—A SUB-TENANT to occupy a big square room on the first floor of a building on Hornby Road. Please apply sharp Box No. 7785 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 12265

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED—NASMITH'S almost new cotton Press Factory near Railway Station preferred. Write Box No. 7789, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2986
G

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly quoted. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—Two MOTAR GRINDING MILLS, 8 feet pon complete. Apply P. J. MISTRY, Arab Lane, Grant Road. R2935
K

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Bookkeeping and Accountency. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

BONA FIDE INVESTOR will have on hand by MARCH first to advance upto to Rupees Thirty Lakhs against sound securities in Immoveable properties in Bombay proper. Stocks or—other safe valuables, etc., fairly reasonable interest. No brokers or intermediate party need apply. Correspondence treated strictly confidentially. Apply early to Box 7782 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" 2970
R

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE GOERZ AUSCHERUTZ CAMERA, Post card size Dagor lens, complete with 3 double plate holders solid leather case and telephoto lens attachment. Price Rs. 600. Apply Box No. 7784, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2978
T

ARTICLE—We are the sole proprietors of Cuddpha slabs, polished and unpolished of various descriptions. Rates on—application. I. K. NAIDU and SONS, 21, Commercial Street, Bangalore. R3387
T

ALL TAXI OWNERS are invited to apply for particulars of the KOSMOS Circular) TAMPERPROOF TAXIMETERS hired out at 10 annas per day INCLUSIVE, by the Sole Agents, STEWART-JACKS (MOTORS) LTD., 6, New Queen's Road. C12269
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FOR SALE—A well-established MILLINERY BUSINESS at Bandra is offered for sale as a going concern, owing to continued ill-health of Proprietress. Apply personally to MADAME LIGHT, 87, Hill Road, Bandra. R2948
T

"K. M." PUSHMINA CAP: oval, round or boat shape, neatly embd., in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians Rs. 2-14: mention color. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R3785

SALE SPEED TRUCKS—Suitable for passenger service at prices defying competition. Very economical in operation and built to last long. Engine and transmission specially designed for hilly country carburettor takes low grade fuel and Engine has selfstarter and dynamo lighting. Apply THE RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay. C12160
T

PUBLIC NOTICES

AUCTION SALE OF A GINNING FACTORY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved by the General Meeting and under the consent of the Mortgagees the undersigned will sell by public auction on the factory premises, the Company's Ginning Factory with all Buildings Machinery, etc, of the Western Cotton Co., Ltd., situated at Adoni (M.S.M. Ry.) on Sunday the 5th March, 1922, at 11 A.M. The Factory land is lease hold. It was originally built and fitted with 40 Platts Double Roller Gins and Suitable Engine, Boiler, etc. It has now 26 Gins with all other plant, as original Details furnished on application. Terms and conditions of sale will be announced at the time of sale.

(By order of the Board)
NARANJEE JAITHA AND CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
The Western Cotton Co., Ltd.,
C12246

THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY & METAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO SHAREHOLDERS, who have not paid the 1st Call Money, that if they will fail to pay the said 1st Call of Rs. 3 per share with interest at 9 per cent. per annum on or before the 28th February, 1922, at the Co.'s Registered Office at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay, during office hours or at the Share Transfer Department at 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, during 3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. their shares will be liable to be forfeited by the Board and such other legal steps will be taken against them holding liable to pay any sum or sums unpaid in respect of the said shares notwithstanding forfeiture.

By Order of the Board,
BILIMORIA GILDER & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Ferguson Road,
Lower Parel,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1922.
C12095

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE NAUSARI, BARODA STATE.

Suit No. 1 of 1921-22.

GANESH SAKHARAM SARDESAI of Bombay .....Plaintiff
vs.
NARAYAN SAKHARAM SARDESAI, of Bilimora .....Defendant.

IT IS NOTIFIED HEREBY for public information that, the plaintiff Mr GANESH SAKHARAM SARDESAI, of Bombay, having filed the above suit No. 1 of 1921-22 against the defendant Mr. Narayanrao Sakharam Sardesai of Bilimora, for declaration of right as a proprietor of "THE HIND CANDLE WORKS and THE CHOCOLATE WORKS" of Bilimora in this court the said defendant Mr. Narayanrao Sakharam Sardesai has been appointed a receiver of the above factories by this court on 7-10-1921 during the pendency of the suit in miscellaneous application No. 16 of 1921-22 of this Court.

M. K. SHARANGPANI,
District Judge, Navsari
C12238

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CUTTING GRASS, COLLECTING MANGO CROPS AND COCOANUT, ETC.,

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Gardens office on MONDAY, the 27th February, 1922, at 9-30 a.m. (B.T.) the rights mentioned hereunder.

(1) Right of collecting mango crops of the season

(2) Rights of collecting Chickoo Crops for one year.

(3) Right of collecting cocoanut crops for one year.

(4) Right of taking lawn mown grass from 15-6-22 to 30-9-22 from the Victoria gardenes.

(5) Right of taking lawn mown grass from 22-6-22 to 21-6-23 from Bhathia Bag.

(6) Right of taking lawn mown grass from 22-6-22 to 21-6-23 from Northbrook Garden.

For details and conditions of sale of above rights, apply at the Victoria Gardens' Office or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest o any offer.

On SUNDAY, the 5th March 1922 at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ballard Pier, New Custom House very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood. plain and carved furniture by Maple. Lazarus, Roberts and Wimbridge, such as dining table, arm and without arm chairs rich sideboard and dumbwaiters, teapoys, rich carpets, table ornaments, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, screens fancy cabinets, figures, ornaments, flower pots, writing tables, glass door book-cases English brass bedsteads, English almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash, hand tables dressing chest of drawers, reclinging sofas, card tables, meatsafes, ice box, filters, aluminium utensils, etc. etc. The property of J. A. Stevens, Esq., C.I.E., O.B.E Collector of Customs, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT UNDRIA STREET CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver appointed in suit No 4139 of 1921 (Fatmabai, wife of Mazharkhan v/s. Hajrabai widow and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March next sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing there on situate lying and being at Undria Street Cross Lane outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing 46 2/9 square yards or thereabouts in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 503 New No. 7757 Old Survey No. 2502 and New Survey No. 3887 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 649 Street No. 14—16 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Pestonji Vakil on or towards the West by the property of the Vendor on or towards the North by the Underia Street Cross Lane and on the South by public passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being between Mastan Tank Road and a passage outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 33 6/9 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 490 New No. 7746 Old Survey No. 2/950 and New Survey No. 2/3886 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 650 Street No. 18 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Yusab Hoosain on or towards the West by Surti Mayaram Nandu Mandir on or towards the North by the Mastan Tank Road aforesaid and or towards the South by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the receiver or to the auct signed.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY SODA BOTTLES, ICE CHEST, SCALES BULLOCK CART, BULLOCKS, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., receiver appointed in Suit No 4130 of 1921 (Fatmabai v/s. Hazrabai) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Bhindi Bazar Corner of Emamwada the following.

81 Doz Soda Bottles, 2 Ice Chest, one lot scales, benches.

1 small Bullock car with 2 Bullocks, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19 Marine Lines very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Devji Canji and Co. rich cut glassware, porcelainware and platedware, sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb waiters rich carpets, table ornaments, electric hall and table lamps fancy brouze figures with electric lamps chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, chinese, ebony wood carved furniture, fancy cabinets table ornaments, rich water colours in frames, one sweet tone abomized cottage piano by Rose, single bedsteads Almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables glass door book cases, hat stands meat safes, utensils etc. etc. The property of Albert Raymond Esq. Catalogues will be publish and the property on views 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay 27th February 1922.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 36 Hamam Street, Fort.
Telephone No 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 F. P. BALES OF OOMRA FINE COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction on Tuesday, the 28th February, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Mazagaon Tank Bunder in Port Trust Grain Depot Shed No. O. by order of the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., and an account and at the risk of the party concerned.

300 F. P. Bales Oomra Fine Cotton Delivery Orders Nos. 1071; 1725; 1726;

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OF OOMRA FINE COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1922, at 4-30 p.m., at Arthur Bunder opposite Grant Buildings in the Jetha of The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., and by their order and on account and at the risk of the party concerned.

100 F. P. Bales Oomra Fine Cotton delivery Order No. 1727.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th February, 1922.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3400.

Auction sale this day Monday, 27th Feb., 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 2, Wadi Bunder, Port Trust, Warehouse, Princess Docks near Messrs. Turner Morrison's godown.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS AUCTION SALE OF 21 CASKS BICHROMATE OF SODA AND 15 CASKS BICHROMATE OF POTASH.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2968 of 1921.

David Fulton and another .....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
The Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd., ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., attorneys for Mr. Dhunjishaw Hormusji Bulsara, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and on account and at the risk of the Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd., the defendants abovenamed and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the said suit on the 14th day of January, 1922, Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., will sell by public auction this day MONDAY, the 27th day of February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) at No. 2 Wadi Bunder Port Trust Warehouse, Princess' Docks, the undermentioned goods.

21 Casks Bichromate of Soda.
15 Casks Bichromate of Potash.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 6 days from the date of the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 91 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 2968 of 1921.

David Fulton and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
The Eastern Commercial Corporation, Ltd. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Dhunjishaw Hormusji Bulsara, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and on account and at the risk of the Eastern Commercial Corporation. Ltd., the defendants abovenamed, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the said suit on the 14th day of January 1922, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction to-morrow TUESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown of Messrs. Tulloekchand and Shapoorji on Belvedere Road, Mazagaon, the undermentioned goods.

91 drums Bleaching Powder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of the next day.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 27th February, 1922.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT TO JEWELLERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., will by order of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Sha Kasturchand Chunilal and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Natulal Maganlal an Insolvent and with the court of the Official Assignee of High Court of Bombay sell by public auction on MONDAY the 27th February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their sale rooms the following jewellery:—

Diamonds and emeralds bracelets; Diamond bangles, Diamonds and Ruby pins; Diamond broach; Diamond, Emerald ruby and pearl nose-rings; Diamond pendents and ring; Pearl collars and necklaces; Packets of Pearl about 60 chow; Packets of loose diamonds, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days from the day of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their sale Rooms sell by Public Auctioneers the following.

Under instructions of Aga Mirza Mahomad Taki Afshar the Plaintiffs and receiver and pursuant to the provision of the Decree passed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 2791 of 1921 and on 16th day of December, 1921.

Mr. S. S. "City of London."
H. A. A. M. T. A. Bombay—214/21 8 Bales each 20 pieces Black and Wite prints each bale containing 2 Maxicans wrappers.

The above goods are lying in Bonded ware houses and delivery shall be taken by the buyers against delivery order of the Bonded Warehouses.

By order of the Offices and Bank concerned 5 cases each 100 dozen Gents and Ladies sock and stocking.

10 bales each 50 secondhand trousers.

1 case about 100 gross Rubber balloons No. 2.

10 Singer Sewing Machines.

1 lot about 1000 pairs Jacks spurs.

1 case about 325 great gross white and black brass hooks.

1 Lot English bib cocks 13½ dozen sizes ½ to 2 in.

1 Lot English stop cocks 9 dozen sizes ½ to 2 in.

4 cases coppered steel sofa springs.

By order of the concerned.

1 four wheel Dog Cart by Parsons with shafts and interchangeable pole can be driven with single horse or pair.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th February, 1922.

VORA AND CO,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
72 Appolo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES IMITATION SAFFRONS.

Messrs. VORA and Co will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th February, 1922, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) by the order of Messrs. Kashinath Jaywant Narayan at Kazi Sayed Street Kartiki Building; First Floor an account and risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Amaritlal Hemchand of New Bardan Lane.

(1) 3 Cases Imitation saffrons K. K. No. 7131.

(11) 1 Case Imitation saffrone K. K. No 6512. 6512.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the delivery should be taken on the next day.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th February, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES COTTON AND SILK TAPESTRY.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Rajabally Datubhai Hasam trading at Chukla, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th day of February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

2 cases cotton and silk tapestry, 47in. by 35/40 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 44 ROLLS GOODYEAR RUBBER BELTING.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

By the order of the office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th day of February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1¾ ins. by 2 ply 3 rolls, 300 feet.
2 ins. by 4 ply 33 rolls, 3300 feet.
2¼ ins. by 4 ply 4 rolls, 400 feet.
3¼ ins. by 4 ply 4 rolls, 400 feet.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SILVER ARTICLES, COOKING UTENSILS, WEARING APPARELS, ETC., ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th day of March, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Re. Estate of Hans Blascheck:—
Silver articles, such as trays, mugs, tumblers, glasses, bowls, flower pots, casket, inkstands, cigar case, etc., and wearing apparels.

Re. Estate of Madhovji Morarji:—
Silver articles, such as thalis, watkas, lotas, cups and saucers, spoons, tumblers, etc., and trunks, wearing apparels, cooking utensils, mirrors, boxes, swing cradle, bed, sofas, etc.

Re. Estate of Norman Smith:—
Medical electric machine, boxes, wearing apparels, boots and slippers.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, MOTOR CAR, TYPEWRITER, HUNTING GUN, CARTRIDGES, ETC

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th day of Feb., 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror doors cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book-stands, Chesterfield sofas, etc., etc.

One Yost Typewriter.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following persons:—

(1) Kishanchand Dhunraj:—
Safe, clock, mehta boxes, mattresses, pillows, scale with weights, etc., etc.

(2) Kantilal Goculdas Parekh:—
One motor car No. 3997.

(3) Nebraj Khana:—
One D.B.B.L. 12 Bore hunting gun No. 1315 by Ficas De Victor Sarasquerk-Eibar and 150 cartridges.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons:—

Re. Estate of R. S. Hurlston:—
Wearing apparels, hat box, deck chair, boots, shoes, etc.

Re. Estate of Alfred Willis:—
Trunks, wearing apparels, hand-bag, travelling rug, etc.

Re. Estate of M. D. Manavis:—
Leather trunks, wearing apparels, sundries, etc.

By the order of Ghordhandas Valabdas and on account and at the risk of Tirathdas Mevaram of Karachi:—
32 pieces Turkey red.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th February, 1922.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF TANNING MACHINERY BEING ONE SET OF IRON PARTS AND FITTINGS FOR HOT-AIR STUFFING MILL.

Under instructions of Messrs Crawford Bayley and Co. Attorneys for the plaintiffs and with consent of Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Manbhai Attorneys for the defendants in

HIGH COURT
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 3852 of 1921.

Messrs. Latham Abercrombie & Co. ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
Messrs. Whitney Brothers ..... Defendants.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell (without any guarantee or warranty and subject to being unsold) by Public Auction at their rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, the following Tanning Machines viz.

1 set of iron parts and fiting for Hot-Air Stuffing Mill.

For particulars and conditions of sale refer to the undersigned or the said Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. at their office at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

One fourth of the amount of purchase price will have to be deposited with the undersigned as soon as the plant being knocked down to the purchaser and delivery will have to be taken and payment of the balance of the price made within 10 hours of the sale.

Three packages forming a part of the above mentioned goods are lying at the Alexandra Docks D Ware House and the rest three packages are lying at Wadi Bunder Ware House No. 3. The intending purchasers can inspect them at the above places any day before the sale.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th of Feb., 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

THE
Alexandra Cinema
BELLASIS ROAD,
near BYCULLA CLUB.
TO-NIGHT.
THE VULTURE'S CLAW
This production was taken in the most picturesque places of Italy and France,
COMING! COMING!! COMING!!!
NEXT WEEK!!!
VANISHING TRAILS
A New Thundering super serial Featuring FRANKLYN FARNUM.

AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR.
Cinematinee at 6-30: p. m
"A Twilight Paby"
"JOSHUA JEWT'S ROMANCE"
At 9-30 p. m
Farewell performance of
THE MIDNIGHT FRO

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
VARIETY & CINEMA.
DOROTHY DALTON
IN
"THE MATING OF MARCELLA"
Special Engagement of The World Famous Chinese acrobatic Troupe.
SCHAU SCHAU
NEW NOVEL ASTOUNDING ACROBATIC FEATS.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT
6-30; 8-15 & 10 p m
Italy's Strong Man
MARIO GUATA ANSONIA
in
"THE GIANT'S STRUGGLE"
Six Reels of Gripping Situations
And Thrilling Climaxes.
Romance and Adventure Galore.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present this week the Second Week's instalment of Episodes 3-4-5 and 6——eight parts 10000 feet of their powerful Supreme Serial

"The Mystery Mind"
Featuring the Popular Star
J. ROBERT PAULINE
To-night: 5-30, 7, 8-45, and
10-30 p m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema.
(Sandhurst Road).

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present this week a splen did Goldwyn Comedy. Drama
"NEARLY MARRIED"
"NEARLY MARRIED"
"NEARLY MARRIED"
6 Reels-7000 feet featuring
Madge Kennedy
A Comedy in the Programme.
To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and
0-15 p m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Co.
Founded by Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.
Wednesday 1st March at 8-30 p.m.
Hach Mulacha Bap
Saturday 4th March at 8-30 p.m.
Rakshasi Mahatvakanksha
Sunday 5th March at 3 p.m.
Sanyasacha Sansar
Proprietors { V. B. P. S. N. C.

THE "STAR"
To-night and This Week
A Marvel of Science
"The Invisible Ray"
"The Invisible Ray"
"The Invisible Ray"
FURTHER THREE EPISODES:
Episode 11th. "THE DYNAMITERS"
" 12th. "AVENGED"
" 13th "THE MANIAC"
together with
The latest Tropical Budget and A Screeming Comic.
FULL ORCHESTRA PLAYING IN OUR 7 and 10-30 shows daily.
4 Shows daily, commencing, 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 Saturday and Sunday extra Matinee at 3-30.
Special arrangements for Ladies and Families in reserved class, Box, Balcony and Sofa seats.
"THE STAR CINEMA"
Bombay's Newest & Princely Picture-palace.
Tram Terminus, Grant Road,
POPULAR PRICES

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on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT SURPLUS RIVERCRAFT.

THREE TRANPORT BARGES are available for immediate disposal. For particulars apply to
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort.
C12179

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 1st of March 1922, the Registered Office of The Diamond Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., will be removed from No. 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, to E. D. Sassoon's Building No. 2 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
By the order of the Board.
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.
C12277

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NEW BRANCH AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

THE FOURTH LOCAL BRANCH of the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be OPEN for business at BHAGAT-MANSION, Abdul Rehman Street, from WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1922.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.
C12257

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the right of retail vend of country spirit for each shop separately except privileged shops in the Town and Island of Bombay for the period of nine months commencing from the 1st April, 1922, and ending 31st December, 1922, will be sold by public auction at the Old Custom House Building, near the Town Hall at 11-30 a.m. (Standard Time) on Wednesday, the 15th March, 1922, and subsequent days.
2. The conditions of sale, etc. can be seen at the offic of the Superintndent of Salt and Excise, Town Custom House, Bombay, on any working day during office hours and copies can be obtained on applications to that officer.
J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1922.
C12250

WANTED

AS SUPERINENDENT MUNICIPAL JUBILEE TECHNICAL SCHOOL and MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP, Poona City, a Mechanical Engineer with at least the second class certificate under the Boilers, Act. He should possess a certificate of having completed the full course of the normal class of the Poona Engineering College or the Bombay Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute or the Kalakhawan of Baroda, and should posses at least 2 years' experience of workshop management. Age should be below 40. The pay of the post is Rs. 100—10—150. Applications should be addressed before 15th March, 1922 to the undersigned.
(Sd.) S. R. BHAGWAT,
Chief Officer,
Poona City Municipality.
C12267

RACEHORSES FOR SALE.

THE following horses are for Sale as owner desires to cease runing horses under W.I.T.C. Rules. For performances see Racing Calendar. They are all absolutely sound with the exception of "SWEET ADARE" who has slightly jarred herself.
"SWEET ADARE" filly by Lomond—Semi Girl, 4 years, 1st Division.
"VALLANCE" g. by Valens—Facet aged, 1st Division.
"COLDEN TREASURY" filly, by Golden Sun—Sanction, 4 years, 2nd Division.
"ATROCITY" g. by Roi Herode—Morrow, 6 years, 2nd Division.
"TREDDLE" g. by Tredennis—Elspeth, aged, 2nd Division.
"TROSTAN" g. by Earla Mor—Sunny Side, aged, 2nd Division.
"LIKE MAGIC" filly, by white Magic—Scotchlike, 5 years, 3rd Division.
"DAPHNIS" g. by Gentle. ghepherd—Roseneath, 4 years, 3rd Division.
"FLORELLA" filly by Florist—Minella, 4 years, 3rd Division.
"CEREMONY" filly by Royal Canopy—Silver Rod, 3 years.
"THE MINX" filly by Great Sport—Mindful, 3 years.
"DUNBAR" c. Arab 14 hands aged.
For further particulars and prices apply
G. E. D. LANGLEY,
C/o LANGLEY and Co.,
Oriental Bldgs, Fort.
R2987

THE MAHUVA PRESS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovnamed Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1922, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions:—
1. That the Mahuva Press Company, Ltd. be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas be and he is hereby appointed sole liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the Company.
3. That the liquidator is hereby authorised to pay the firm of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., the Agents of the Company a sum of Rs. (to be determined by the Meeting) in appreciation of the services rendered by them during the last 29 years and as compensation for the loss of their employment in future as such agents as aforesaid.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting, which will be subsequently convened on 29th March, 1922 at 1 p.m.
Dated 20th February, 1922.
By order of the Board
Sd/- NARANDAS RAJARAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort.
C12273

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM Trustees have land to let for temporary structures and purposes. Apply SECRETARY.
C12276

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN for the information of the Public that we the undersigned Dharamsey Kallianji and Damodar Kallianji have not been and are not in any way Joint and that neither of us had not and has not nor will have any right to or claim against or interest in the property or business of the other and that we have been and are separate.
Dated at Bombay this 22nd day of February, 1922.
DHARAMSEY KALLIANJI,
DAMODAR KALLIANJI,
C2984

TENDERS.

FOR SALE

TENDERS are invited for a bungalow at Santa-Cruz estimated cost Rs. 80,000. Apply personally KORA AND BHATT, Engineers, Bruce Lane, Fort.
TA
C.2.6

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works (1) in a storm-water drain in Parsiwada 3rd. Lane and (2) water-gullies in Bellasis Road between Lamington Road and Ripon Road, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 8th day of March 1922.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
T. K. RODDAN,
Ag. Executive Engineer.
Bombay Municipality.
Executive Enginer's Office,
Bombay, 25th February, 1922.
TA
C12270

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VALLABHDAS MEGHJI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant. Deceased.
(1) MONGHIBAI, widow of the said Vallabhdas Meghji, (2) JERAMDAS DHARAMSEY (3) LAKHMIDAS JERAM, residing at Champa Gully, outside the Fort, (4) Purshotam Ramdas, residing at Kalbadevi, (5) Mulji Laxmidas, residing at Kalbadevi all of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, the surviving executrix and Executors respectively named in the said will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant Probate.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 16th day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 16th day of February, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12279

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Wil and Testament of GORDHANDAS VANMALI, late of Bombay Dasha Shrimali Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a widower who resided at Holichakla within the Fort of Bombay and lived on the income of his property. ..... deceased.
1. MEHTA JUGJIVANDAS VISHRAMDAS, of Bombay Dasha Shrimali Bania Hindu Inhabitant a merchant residing at Vithalwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay 2. HIRALAL NATHUBHAI, of Bombay Dasha Shrimali Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing Holichakla, within the Fort of Bombay, two of the executors named in the will of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of probate
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 16th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD,
The 16th day of February, 1922.
Messrs. MULJI THAKOREDAS & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12280

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

[illegible] that [illegible] Trustee Trading, Certificate Extinguishment, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to my client Mr. Beersen Aisenali any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, charge, easement, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at his office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, hereditaments premises situate, lying and being in or near Vile Parle, Taluka Salsette, in the Thana District, containing by admeasurement 32 gunthas or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under Entry No. 2732 and Survey No. 195 and Pot Nos. 1 and 3 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the West by the Government vacant land, on or towards the East by the property of Philip John Noronha but now belonging to the purchaser, on or towards the North by the property of F. C. Rebello and on or towards the South partly bythe property of Philip John Noronha but now belonging to the purchaser and partly by the Government vacant land.
Dated the 14th day of February, 1922.
K. A. SOMJEE,
Purchasers Pleader.
C12159

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 383, of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.
Plaint presented and filed on 26th day of January, 1922.
Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
(1) Ramchandra Madhavram Bhatt, (2) Narnarishanker Prangovind Joshi, (3) Krishnalal Ramgovind, (4) Ghanshamlal Purshottam, (5) Mahashanker Ramkrishna, (6) Uttamram, Ambaram and (7) Jinabhai P. Joshi, all of Bombay Motla Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants, residing respectively the 1st Plaintiff at Sandhurst Road, the 2nd and 3rd and 4th Plaintiffs at Kalbadevi, the 5th Plaintiff at Thakurdwar, the 6th Plaintiff at Girgaum and the 7th Plaintiff at Parel outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
(1) Shrikrishna Vishnu Joshi (2) Gopal Krishna Bhole (3) Krishnaji Vishnu Kale, (4) Damodar Vishnu Gadre, (5) Pandharinath Vasudeo Kulkarni, (6) Bhagwant Ramkrishna Desai, (7) Waman Ganesh Bhatt, (8) Janardan Shivram Kanskar, (9) Waman Vishnu Koprekar, (10) Vinayak Rawaji Joshi, (11) Vishnu Keshav Kshirsagar, (12) Narayan Mahadeo Kelkar, (13) Vishnu Vithal Bhagwat, (14) Balkrishna Dhondoo Gadre, (15) Yeshwant Vinayak Mukadam, (16) Moreshwar Vishwanath Pethe, (17) Gopal Vasudeo Pethe, (18) Vishnu Ramchandra Tillu, (19) Ramchandra Narayan Mule, (20) Waman Sitaram Pandit, (21) Narayan Moreshwar Pethe, (22) Keshav Anant Joshi, (23) Ganesh Ramchandra Joshi, (24) Shriram Balkrishna Bhatt, (25) Balkrishna Laxuman Gharpure, (26) Dinkar Ramchandra Chitale, (27) Raghunath Chintaman Ambekar, (28) Vinayak Mahadeo Paranjpe, (29) Vishwanath Baburao Gogate, (30) Ramchandra Shridhar Kale, (31) Narayan Narayan Vithal Bal, (32) Dattatraya Ganesh Virkar, (33) Dhondu Laxuman Chitale and (34) Ramchandra Rajaram Joshi all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing at Zaoba's Cart Thakurdwar outside the Fort ..... Defendants.
GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The plaintiffs pray for an order that the defendants be ordered to forthwith give vacant posession of the respective premises in their occupation in the property mentioned in the Plaint and that each of the defendants do pay the arrears of rent mentioned against his name in the schedule to the Plaint and that each of the defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs as and by way of compensation for the use and occupation the sum mentioned against his name in the schedule to the Plaintiff from the 1st April 1921 till the time possession of the premises in their respective occupation is given to the Plaintiffs and for costs of this suit and for such further and other relief as the circumstances of the case may require.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 7th day of March, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for th final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned, heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Atorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN Macleod, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 2nd day of February, 1922.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
The 2nd day of February, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12282

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from any trouble Cataract, Glacoa, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4, Postage Extra. Ask for free particulars to
NEW FORMULA Co.,
Kandi, Bengal.
Dep B 241

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: INVESTOR'S LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Investor's Land Company, Ltd., held on the 1st Inst., and confirmed at another extraordinary General Meeting passed held on the 9th Inst., it was resolved that the above Company should be wound up voluntarily and taht Mr. Premsukh Ederam be appointed Liquidator without remuneration.
Dated this 25th day of February, 1922.
THAKORDAS & DARU
Attorneys or the Liquidator.
C12274

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOOROO LAKHA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances.
All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office Nos. 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground together with the mesuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in the Oart Poorbhat at Cavel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3675 and Street No. 39 and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 215 and bounded, on or towards the East by the Cavel Street, on or towards the West by the property of Ranchhordas Chunilal and others on or towards the North by the property of Mangaldas Tapidas and on or towards the South by the property of Ranchhordas Chunilal and others.
Dated this 25th day of February, 1922.
MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C 12261

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Order 5, rules 1 and 5.)

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF AT SAHESWAN DISTRICT, BADERA.
Suit No. 695 of 1921.
Mst. QUTA, aged 30 years w/o Khurshedkhan caste Pathan of M. Bhawanipur Khairn P. Saheswan. Plaintiff.
versus
GHASIKHAN, aged 35 years s/o Dandkhan caste Pathan of M. Bhawanipur Khairn P. Saheswan. ..... Defendant.
To GHASIKHAN Dft.
WHEREAS the Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 20s/3/0, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 27th day of February, 1922 at 10 o'clock in the fore noon, to answer the claim; and, as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.
Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 16th day of February, 1922.
NOTICE.
1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.
2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into court together with costs of the suit to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both.
GULZANILAL,
Munsarim
Munsif Saheswan.
C1227

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MAJESTIC
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10 30. p. m.
ONE WEEK MORE!!!
THE KOHINOOR MARVEL
SATI TORAL
A beautiful Moral Story adapted from the ancient true history of Kathiawar
COMING! COMING!! COMING!!
NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK!!
A New Thundering super serial
VANISHING——TRAILS
Featuring
FRANKLYN FARNUM

LAST WEEK
SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
LOCATION;
GIRGAUM, CHURNI ROAD
Late Stephen's Stable Premises
Opp. MANGALDAS MILL.
To-Night and Every-Night at 9-30 p. m.
Matinee Shows on Friday Saturday and Sunday at 5-30 p. m.
Children under 12 years half prices in Matinee Shows only.
B. G. SATHE,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

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TO-NIGHT and FIFTH WEEK
APATHE SERIAL
Hair-Raising Hazards! Spine-tingling stunts! Throbbing thrill!
A HIGH POWERED SERIAL WITH JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
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"The Sky Ranger"
Episode 11. THE SEETHING POOL.
" 12. THE WHIRLING MANACE
TOM SANTSCHI
IN
"SAGE BRUSH MUSKETEERS"
The most powerful western drama in 2 part, much sparkling comedy in the picture as well as thrithing action
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Latest News
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WITH
POWERFUL FRENCH and GERMAN
PRISMATIC BINOCULARS

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DELICIOUS & NON-ALCOHOLIC.
Made from the juices of choicest selected fruits, by scientific process.
It is a sure preventive against Malaria, Influenza and Chils.
This nerve tonic is highly recommended by Doctors.
Can be had of all Druggists and Stores.
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Low Consumption
Simple, Reliable
Price . . .
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ARRESTS AT LAHORE.

AGA SAFDAR'S SUCCESSOR.

(From Our Correspondent.)
LAHORE, Feb. 17.

Feb. 4th.—Pandit Bhagat Ram, founder of the National School at Tehsil Kharar, District Ambala, was sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. A crowded meeting at Ambala congratulated him the same evening on his services.
Feb. 6th.—Lala Kalu Raj—a non-co-operator, Lahore, was sentenced to 2 months' simple imprisonment under the Seditious Meetings Act; 4 Amritsar volunteers were awarded 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each for bringing out procession and refusing to disperse when ordered; One Rawel Singh of Amritsar was sentenced under S. 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. M. Sulaiman Ghaznavi and M. Abdulla of Amritsar were prosecuted for managing the National Volunteer Corps and Khilafat Volunteer Corps respectively.
Feb. 7.—Pandit Nathu Ram, leader of National Volunteer Corps, Lahore, was sentenced to 3 months' simple imprisonment; A big diwan (conference) of Sikhs was held at Phagwara in Kapurthala state on the 5th, 6th and 7th with attendance of about 15,000 to 20,000 including 5,000 Akalis, and 700 women, resolutions about Gurdwaras and condemnation of the action of authorities of Jullundhur in connection with the sale of liquor contracts were passed.
Feb. 8th.—A procession of volunteers mostly consisting of Sikhs was arrested at Amritsar; Bhagat Jaswant Singh, M.A., late Secretary, Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee Amritsar was arrested at Rawalpindi under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and was congratulated by a mass meeting on the following day. Procession of men and women also started at Gojra.
Feb. 9.—A mass meeting of 8,000 men at Rawalpindi passed a resolution urging the Municipal Committee not to give any address to the Prince of Wales; M. Hamid Gul Mian, a leader of the Kaka Khel (Afridi) tribe, who was a member of the Punjab Provincial Khilafat Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee, and was working as a national judge, was arrested at the Ziyarat Kaka Sahib and was brought to Peshawar the same day. A public meeting was held of the citizens of Mianwali—where non-co-operation was explained.
Feb. 10.—A largely attended public meeting was held at Gojra. Bon fire of foreign cloth took place.
Feb. 11th.—Agha Muhammad Safdar, President, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee was arrested. The Police raided the houses of Mian Muhammad Sharif, B.A., LL.B., Secretary, Lahore Khilafat Committee, and Lala Thakar Das, General Secretary, Lahore Congress Committee, and removed certain documents during the searches. The house of Sardar Prem Singh Sodhbans, Director, Punjab National Volunteer Corps was also searched and 36 documents relating to the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, the Central Sikh League and the Congress Committee were taken away.
Feb. 12th.—Baba Gurdit Singh of the Kamagatamaru fame, who surrendered himself after 7 years' concealment and who was detained in the Central Jail, Lahore was removed to an unknown destination. A public meeting was held at Lyallpur to congratulate Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Agha Mohammad Safdar on their conviction and arrest respectively.
Feb. 13th.—Pandit Prem Nath, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Hissar was arrested under S. 117 I. P. C. by a magistrate with 50 police-men.
Feb. 14th.—Lala Jagat Narain, B.A., of Lahore, was sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment under the Seditious Meetings Act.
Feb. 15th.—Lala Thakar Das, Secretary, National Volunteers Corps, Sardar Gopal Singh, B.A., Editor, the "Azad Akali" were arrested at Lahore and taken to the police-station in a procession.
Feb. 16th.—4 of the staff of the "Azad Akali" were arrested at Lahore.
The news from Ambala, Ludhiana, Hissar and Lyallpur state that processions of women pass every day through the streets; Mr. Bishen Narain, Bar.-At-Law, ... given up the title of the Order of the British Empire by way of protest against the present repressive policy which he considers 'unjustified and uncalled for'. Sardar Kharak Singh, B.A., ex-Vakil, who was recently released from Dera Ghazi Khan has been appointed President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee in place of Agha Muhammad Safdar arrested.

PUSH ON KHADI.

AN APPEAL TO PEOPLE OF KATHIAWAR.

Mr. Mansukhlal has addressed the following to the people of Kathiawad:—
I am very thankful to you all for the sympathetic and good feelings you have shown towards Mr. Manilal Kothari and myself in our externment from Agency limits by an executive hat of the Bombay government upon our agitation in Rajkote against the *shikar* programme and our incarceration in the Rajkote Jail for three days without even a warrant.
We disobeyed the order of externment as it was illegal. I very much appreciate the good feeling you showed me on the occasion of my forcible removal.
Now, I have to make one request. Strengthen your minds. And be prepared for sacrifices. The more the people and their leaders are tested, the better will grow their democratic powers and sooner will be the desired consummation. Don't be angry either with the Agent or with his subordinate officials. It is in our hands to turn their executive step into a blessing.
We must thank the Agency officials for making us realize our true position today. Our line of future action is now clear. Sir George Lloyd somewhere said that man was free except for his obedience to "Law." Our case is a string of illegalities. It is now for the Governor of Bombay to show his solicitude for the maintenance of "Law." It is for the residents in Civil Stations to get the executive powers of the officials well-defined and limited; otherwise one cannot foretell the future.
During our absence, cultivate the will to attain freedom—which will dispel all fears of executive power. Carry on a vigorous propaganda for the spread of *khadi* and the spinning wheel; banish liquor and untouchability; as desired by Mahatmaji. One word particularly to my sisters: "It is your duty to spin the wheel; when will you adorn Kathiawad by your *khadi* dress?" Make preparations for the "Kathiawad Political Conference; it is our very life.

London, Feb. 23.—The well-dressed man who was killed to-day, by falling under a train at South Kensington station, has been identified as Mr. George Croll, director of Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, and twenty rubber companies associated therewith. He had recently resigned chairmanship owing to prolonged ill-health. He suffered from neurasthemia.
Rome.—Sgr. Facta, a former Minister of Finance, is forming the Ministry.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

It has been reported that in order to recapture some of the lost trade with India, Lancashire firms are going to erect works in India and thus get round the import duty on cloth and the native boycott of foreign goods. Some Lancashire firms are sending experts out to India to study the possibility of such enterprises. The Calico Printers' Association have gone a step further and are actually reported to have sent their Glasgow Manager to Bombay to investigate the expediency of calico printing here. Thus the manufacturers in England do not seem to be in a mood to wait in the expectation that Government intercessions or legislation will break down the tariffs and allow a free importation of goods. It is, just possible that foreign industrial firms will endeavour to establish themselves in India behind the shelter of tariffs. The Indian Fiscal Commission also seem to have been alive to this possibility of an exodus of foreign manufacturers to India because in question No. 18 of the list of questions issued by them they have specifically asked "Do you think that, if a protective policy is adopted, it is likely that British or foreign industrial firms will endeavour to establish themselves in India in order to get the benefit of the protective tariff? If so, what would be your attitude towards such a movement?" Some safeguards are no doubt necessary to prevent unfair exploitation of the resources of the country by foreign firms in the event of their establishing themselves in India and capturing the native industries. These foreign inroads of industrialists may effectively be checked if all such concerns that they may start in India are required to be formed with Rupee capital with half of the capital offered and held by Indians. Also if the Government of India are desirous of giving any concessions to such foreign concerns, it should be made a condition precedent that at least 60 per cent of their capital is offered to and held by Indians. Over and above the British competition there is also the possibility of foreign or Colonial firms establishing in India but in that case, they must be allowed to do so only if the Government of India are assured that they are treating Indians on equal terms with their own peoples at home. Again there is a possibility of non-Indian firms establishing in India and making common cause with their interests abroad and thereby using unfair means of cutting at the root of the newly born Indian concerns. To prevent such an abuse by them, a strict watch and ward should be kept by the Tariff Board or some such body which is likely to be evolved out

Fiscal Autonomy.

When the Import Duty on piece-goods was put up from 7½ to 11 per cent. the India Office was flooded with protests and representations from the British Manufacturers concerned asking the Secretary of State to interfere in the matter and to secure a reduction in the import duty or a corresponding increase in the counter-vailing excise duty. At that time, the Secretary of State repeated with the solemnity of a sermon that under the Reforms scheme in all fiscal matters in which the Government of India and the Indian Legislature were in agreement, he had absolutely no powers of interference. In short, by a policy of non-intervention he gave the Indian public to understand that it had entered a new era of complete fiscal freedom. In this connection the Government of India, Commerce Department, were very lately asked as to how far if at all commercial treaties and understandings entered into by the British Government with the Governments of the countries outside India were in force and would have to be abided by India whenever Indian Legislature exercised its autonomous powers. The Government in reply stated that "in view of world-wide dislocation of foreign relations caused by the War, it would be a matter of difficulty to produce an exhaustive and upto-date list of the commercial treaties or undertakings between His Majesty's Government and foreign countries to which India is a party." It was further stated that "in the unlikely event of the Government of India (including the Legislature) deciding in the exercise of their fiscal powers that it was necessary to discriminate against the products of any particular nation it would be necessary for them first to secure the denouncement of any clause in any treaty which would stand in the way of such discrimination." Thus when the Indian public fondly imagines that under the Reforms Scheme they have an absolute independence in all fiscal matters, the British Government seem to have gone a long way in sacrificing India's interests in utter disregard of her wishes in the matter. From the Government of India's inability to compile an exhaustive and upto-date list of all the commercial treaties and undertakings, it becomes evident that India has been pledged to "a most favoured nation treatment" not with one or two countries but with a host of them. This sort of independent action on the part of the British Government becomes the more galling when one reflects that everything seems to have been done *in camera* without consulting the Indian Legislature. Even if the Government of India really wish to vindicate their lost dignity and self-respect, at least they must intimate to the Secretary of State that in future India shall not be made a party to any treaty arrangements until the Indian Legislature has had an opportunity of pronouncing on the same.

World's Cotton Crops :

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a detailed statement estimating the world's crop for the year 1921 at 1,55,93,000 bales. This is the smallest crop since 1900 and compares with 2,06,50,000 bales in 1920; 2,46,75,000 bales in 1914 and a ten years average of 2,07,73,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight based on Census figures. The United States stands first with an estimated crop of 83,40,000 bales of 478 pounds nett. India follows with an estimated crop of 36,23,000 bales. Next in importance are the other two countries, China and Egypt with an estimated crop of 16,50,000 and 6,84,000 bales, respectively.

Cost of Living.

The Labour Office estimates that in January 1922 the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was 6 points below that in the preceding month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the index in the last two months were 179 in December 1921 and 173 in January 1922. The general index is 10 per cent below the high water-mark reached in October 1920 and is the same as the twelve-monthly average of 1921.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Feb 20th

	Months	To-day's Prices
Futures at New York	Mar	18 44
	May	18 15
	July	17 05
	Oct.	17 10

Liverpool, Feb. 20th

	Months.	To-day's Prices
Cotton Dely. M. U. O. C. G. Liverpool.	Mar	10 22
	May	10 28
	July	10 20
	Oct.	9 56

London, Feb 20th.

Telegraphic Transfer	1/3 5 8 D ll
Bar Gold	4/15/4 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 16th

2 months hence	33 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :— Indian buying steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2
7 dy amarket loans	2 7/8
Discount. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p/c once to-day.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 21st.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/4
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/4
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/s	4 1/4
6 m/s	4 3/4
Rates 5%	46 1/2

METAL REPORT

TIN BLOCK	130 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Feb.-Mar. Sellers	£ 21 1/4
Tone Firmer but not much doing.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Nil	
Mar.-Apl. Buyers	36/9
Month May-Augt Buyers	36
Bar silver spot Indian buying quiet but steady	33 3/8

New York, Feb. 21st.

Bankers' Bills	4 40 50

EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 21st.

On London in Paris	48 20
On Germany	982 00
On Italy	88 00

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	16 59
Christiania	25 55
Amsterdam	11 8
Switzerland	22 47

Liverpool, Feb. 21st.

Mid. American Spot	10 68
Sakelaridis	18 00

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 16th.

WHEAT.

SOZARIO SANTA FE- 64 lbs. Jan. Feb. Sellers	56/6
BARLETTA RUSSO 64 lbs. Jan.-Feb Sellers	46
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Mar Paid] Tone :—Dull.	54/3

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 16 8 8
Hongkong	£ 102 1/2
National	£ 84

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown. Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Tone of Rapeseed :— Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Nominal	29 1/2
Tone of Linseed :— Quiet and lower.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Feb.-Mar. Paid buyers	£ 9 1/2
Toria Rapeseed :—Feb.-Mar. Sellers dimer	16 1/8
Linseed, Argentine Feb.-Mar. Quoted	£ 20 1/2
Tone :— Quiet and lower.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 25.

To-day 5 points were reported lower in New York futures and the Marwadi Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 429 and declined till Rs. 425 the rate at 4 p.m., was Rs. 426½. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 356 and going up by a rupee and a half remained Rs. 355 at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra May opend at Rs. 369 and touching Rs. 370½ was Rs. 368½ at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 304 and May Rs. 311 nominal. Finally the Bazar closed at Rs. 426. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 425½ and closed at Rs. 425½.

Our market for rady cotton was closed yesterday. It maintained steady tone on Thursday last and about 5000 bs. are reported to have been sold on that day.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p. m.

Bombay, Feb. 20th.

Fully Good M G. Broach April/May	428 1/2
Fully Good M.G. Bengal March	306
" " " May	312
ne M.G. Oomra March	357
F.i, " " May	370

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Feb. 25.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-3-0.
Bars Gold forward 27-12-0
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27-10-0.
Bars Silver ready 91-8-0.
Bars Silver 1st Settlement 87-10-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 87-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T very nervous and uncertain.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D very nervous and uncertain.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/16.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 3/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 3/8.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 1/8.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 5/32.
On Tone of Exchange Nominal rates.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 300.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 320.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 310.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 170.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. 164.
On New York Bank's selling D D 366.
London Gold ready sh. 93-10.
London Silver rady d. 32-10.
London Silver forward d. 32-6.
Tone of Silver Weak America and China sold India covered sales.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.39.
French Exchange Frcs. 48.70.
Swiss Exchange 22.50.
Belgaum Exchange 51.10.
Italian Exchange 86.70.
German Exchange Mrks, 970.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56/8.
5 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bomby Port Trust due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 66.

SHARES.

The Market opened steady owing to speculative buying, but closed weak.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1294/8, India 121 xd., Central 34 xd., Tata Bank 17/12, Eastern 65.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2700, Alliance 320, Apollo 85 xd., By. Cotton 1105, By. Dyeing 1580, Bradbury 1100, Century 885, Cent. India 4430, Colaba Land 2460, Coorla 275, Crescent 555, Currimbhoy 153⅝, David 1447/8, Edw. Sassoon 600, E. D. Sassoon 5/2, Elphiston 150, Fazulbhoy 1420, Finlay 1225 xd., Gokak 230, Ind. Bleaching 225, Ind. Malwa 570, Jamshed 515, Kastoorchand 1080, Kohinoor 2985, Luxmi Cotton 4450, Madhavrao Scr. 275, Madhowji 510, Mathuradas 925n, M. Petit 4850, Meyer Sassoon 375, Morarji 6400, New Great 840, New City 760, Pabani 900, Paris 1112/8, Phoenix 1010, Premier 200, Planet 280, Shapurji 343/12, Emplex 767/8, Standard 2400 Swan 1145m, Swadeshi 4735, Tata Mill 1310n, Vishnu Cotton 2040.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 617/8, B. Burma 510, B. Burma N. I. 142/8 pr, B. Tramway 111/4, B. Flour 1600, B. Steam 235, Bundi Cement 40/8, Ind Cement 295, Katni Def 1180 xd, Katni Ord 237/ 8x.d., New India Insur 17, Tata Iron Ord 65, Tata Iron Defd 225, Tata Iron N. Ord 57/8, Tata Iron N. Defd 190, Tata Hydro 780, Tata Oil 62/8, Scindia Steam 7.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS

NAME.	Paid up amount	Face value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations ne to buyers
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	290
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	75
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	123 2/
" Contributary	125	..	"	"	355
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	124 xd.
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	3 xd.
Tata Bank	22½	75	"	as. 10	7/12
Chartered Bank	£ 5	£. 5	Apr-Oct.	"	£. 14
Eastern	£. 5	£. 10	"	"	65
Hongkong and Shanghai	$ 125	$125	"	64%	£. 95
Mercantile Bank of India	A £12½	"	"	16%	£. 22½
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	26

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept	8½%	120
" Prantij	500	500	"	9½%	650
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	9%	100
Cent. Provinces	100	100	"	6%	84
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	2%	55
Dhond Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	65
Khulna Bhagirghati	100	100	"	4%	100
Lakhana	100	100	"	4%	65
Mandhra Bhon	90	100	Feb-Aug.	"	58
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	70
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	50 xd
Shaikote Narowal.	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	62
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	11%	110
Tapt Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	592/8
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-18-4	40/8
Bamankua	5	..	..	..	4
Central Mining	10	..	..	6%	32½
Indian Cement	250	250	..	17½%	295
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	12	237/8xd
" Defd	40	40	"	46 1	0 xd
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	4	32/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2 00
Alliance cotton	100	100	..	..	320
Apollo	50	..	..	6	85xd
By. Cotton	500	500	March	100	110
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar Sep.	88	1580
Bradbury	250	250	..	85	1100
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	10	115
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44	8-0
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	310	4430
Colaba Land	700	700	"	90	24 0
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	"	275
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	50	555
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	1535
David	250	250	"	85	144 7/8
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.	..	1350
E. D. Sassoon United	7½	10	"	as. 8	5/2
Edward Sassoon	200	200	May-Nov	50	600
Elphinston	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	150
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	130	1420
Finlay	250	250	Apr.-Oct.	125	1225 xd
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	150	2300
Globe	100	100	"	"	230
Gokak	100	100	"	"	240
Ind. Bleaching	100	100	"	"	225
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct	50	570
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	"	515
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep.	50	1080
Khatao	100	100	"	"	6-5
Kohinoor	500	500	"	151/4	20-5
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	"	4 50
Madhavrao Scd.	100	100	"	20	275
Madhowji	500	500	"	"	510
Mathuradas	500	500	"	100	925 n
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	300	4850
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	37
Morarji	1000	1000	"	350	6-00
New Great	200	200	"	40	840
New City	100	100	Apr.-Oct.	5	760
Pabaa —	250	250	"	50	900
Pearla	250	200	"	90	1112/8
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.	"	1040
Premier	100	100	"	..	200
Planet	100	100	"	..	280
Presidency Mills	125	125	"	..	285
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	"	..	150
Shapurji	100	100	July	25	3 3/12
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	16 00
Simplex	250	250	Jun-Dec.	40	767/8
Standard	500	500	"	130	2400 n.
Swan	250	250	Oct.	160	1145 xd
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct.	250	4735
Tata Mill	500	500	"	..	1310 n.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	"	..	2040

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	100	100	"	10%	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"	4%	670
Tata Hydro	1000	1000	Jan.	35	780

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	—	100	100	"	100	61⅛
B. Burma						
T. Corpo		125	125	"	..	510
B. Burma N. I.		50	125	"	..	142/8pr
By. Flour		500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1600
Bl. Burma Pet		8s.	..	Mar-Oct.	as. 6p. 3	10
By. Steam		250	250	Oct.	Rs. 10/5	235
Kemp & Co.		200	..	July	20	140
Marcks		100	..	"	12	90 xd.
New India Insur		25	250	"	..	17
Oriental Govt. Life		50	200	April	30%	350
Philips		..	..	July	10%	40
Port Canning		1000	..	Sept.	50	615
Scindia Steam		30	30	"	..	7
Tata Iron and Steel-Ord.		75	75	Sept.	12	65
Defd		30	30	Sept.	61/8	225
N. Ord.		75	75	"	..	67/8
N. Dod		400	400	"	..	190
Tata Oil		100	100	"	..	62/8
Thacker Co.		50	50	June	..	350

A wonderful body builder for children

ESCA SYRUP

IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR

Weak Chests, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood.

It you have had influenza, fever of Malaria, it will prevant all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz Dose one teaspoonful

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CONGORED
RHODAMINE
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Indanthrine YELLOW G. T.
Indanthrine Red VIOLET RRN
ALCOL-RED, BLUE PINK, etc.

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CONQUEROR OF DEBILITY

For external use only for males, composed of vegetable ingredients exclusively, after experiments and trial. It possesses marvelous power to create and pour verile power and vigour and sets right the veinswhich are weakened through excessive or misuse.

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Preparation—purely vegetable, useful for internal use only. Serves as a reservoir of fresh vigour by generating red Corpoecules in the blood of the whole system; A single trial will justify the appethets. What more!

I. Jitendriya Tila (Registered), one bottle will give lasting cure Price Rs. 3.

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Tel. No 3020.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Ladies' Meeting: Discourse on "Nobility in Khadder", the Swaraj Sabha Hall (Central Bank of India Building), Masjid Bunder, 2-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 28.

Queen Mary High School, Girgaum, Grand Garden Fete to be opened by the Hon. Gertrude Kinnaird at 4 p.m. Admission, 8 as.

Prof. V. K. Pandit's lecture on "The Present Situation", the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.

Bombay Presidency Trades' Association, annual dinner, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-15 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society, annual meeting, Prince of Wales' Museum, Natural History Section, 6 p.m.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

Lecture on "The New Spirit" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. S. R. Bomanji to preside.

THURSDAY, March 2.

Edward Sassoon and Meyer Sassoon Mills Co., Ltd., 12 noon, Sassoon Building, 15, Dougall Road, and E. D. Sassoon United Mills, 4-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

REQUIEM HIGH MASS.

Tuesday, the 28th instant, being the first anniversary of the late Mrs. Frank Oliveira, there will be a Solemn Requiem High Mass at 7-30 a.m. in the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon.

R2880

IN MEMORIAM.

A Requiem Mass will be offered at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday, 28th February, at Church of the Holy Name, Woodhouse Road, for late Joseph Oscar (Jesse) D'Silva, only son of late Dr. D. M. D'Silva of Mount Road, Mazagon.

R2888

DEATH.

MAHMUD KHAN DESHMUKH, father of Mr. Azad, Bar.-at-Law, died yesterday evening at Memnee Building, Parsi Statue. Ziarat ceremony Tuesday morning at 9-30 (S. T.).

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, two meetings will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

(1) To-morrow (Tuesday), when Prof. Kanshik Pundit will speak on the "Present Situation", and (2) on Wednesday, the 1st proximo, when Mr. G. L. Khare and others will speak on "The New Spirit", when Mr. Bomanji will preside and M. Paul Richard will be present.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest on Sunday afternoon touching the death of one Mohamed Hussein Ashrafkhan who was run over by a motor car No. 7392 driven by one Eric Leslie Wicks along Falkland Road on the midnight of the 25th instant.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Eric Wicks, the suspect. Deputy Inspector Dyer led the evidence.

Gufur Mahomed Hussein, a servant, Chor Bazar, near Null Bazaar, said the deceased was his cousin. He lived at Bhendy Bazaar. On the 25th February he, another man and he (the witness) were walking on the footpath on Falkland Road. Noor Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim was the third man. When they were not far from Golpitha, a motor car came from behind and went on the footpath. The radiator of the car struck the deceased on his side and he fell down. The left front wheel went over his stomach. He (witness) was also knocked down by the radiator of the car, which went back and then again came on the footpath. He was injured at the back of the head. Noor Mahomed and a man near a victoria were also struck by the car. The car stopped for a minute and was then driven away as far as Golpitha. About four or five Europeans were in the car. One of them who was in white clothes, got out and pushed a policeman. The car was going very fast. He did not hear the horn sounded before the deceased was knocked down.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dhondy, the witness said that there were no stones near the place of occurrence. He did not see Mr. Wicks, the suspect, struck by any one nor did he hear the cries of "maro, maro." People shouted "Stop the car." He was walking, not sleeping on the footpath.

Shaikh Gulam Hussein said he was a milkman. He was holding the reins of a horse. A motor car came from the direction of the Play House. He fell down when the left front wheel passed over his right leg. He became unconscious. The car came very fast. The horn was not sounded.

The inquest was adjourned till Wednesday at 6 p.m.

ARCHBISHOP GOODIER'S CHARITIES.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE BY BANDRA SODALISTS.

The Sodalists of Bandra gave a charity performance of the play "Her Only Love" yesterday night at the St. Xavier's College Hall, in aid of Archbishop Goodier's Charities. Quite a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen had gathered to witness this amateur performance. The play commenced at 7-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Archbishop Goodier.

"Her Only Love" is a short dramatic piece dealing with the early persecutions of the Christians under the Caesars and showed the triumph of the Christian Virgin Justina against the machinations of the devil in the person of Mephisto. Laelus and Cyprian fall in love with the fair maid, but as "Her Only Love" is for the risen Christ. She abandons all thoughts of material love and ultimately wins Cyprian, Laelus and many others to the Christian fold. This in a nutshell is the action of the piece.

Miss Mary Xavier was superb in her role of Justina and gave an excellent interpretation of the spiritual yearnings of the Martyr Maiden. Sally Athognias as Mephisto next claims pride of place for capable acting. Edwin Fonseca's "Laelius", A. D'Silva's "Lysander" and Robert Athognias' "Aurelius"—these impersonations were well appreciated by the audience. Timothy Xavier sustained the difficult role of "Cyprian" with dignity and elicited frequent applause from the audience.

The scenery and stage settings were very good for an amateur performance, while the musical pieces "Lead Kindly Light" and "Love, Sweet Love" were rendered with excellent judgment and taste. The Sodalists are to be congratulated on their well-deserved success.

Over a thousand rupees must have been collected for the Archbishop's Charities yesterday night and a repeat performance will certainly bring in more grist for the mill and thus further the good work of Archbishop Goodier's Charities.

COMPENSATION TAXES

HOW TO CLAIM EXEMPTION.

We are asked to state that every landlord in Bombay if he is anxious to secure exemption from payment of the compensation taxes in connection with the losses sustained in the last November disturbances, should immediately file an affidavit in the following form to the Chief Presidency Magistrate:—

IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

Re. Claims for compensation of damage sustained in the late Riots in Bombay from 17th to 20th November, 1921.

Application for exemption under Section 45 Cl. 2. Ac. IV of 1922.

I hereby solemnly affirm and state as follows:—

That I am and owner of the properties mentioned in the list annexed to this affidavit.

That neither myself nor any member of my family was in any way concerned in the disturbances that took place in Bombay from 17th November to 20th November, 1921.

That I learn on inquiry that my tenants have taken no part in the said disturbances.

I, therefor, submit that under the circumstances it would be inequitable and unjust to saddle any portion of the compensation that Your Worship might award on any of my property. I therefore prav that my properties should be exempted.

I further submit that the requirements of law before granting the claims are not satisfied and I was not given an opportunity to be represented to disprove contest the claim and therefore legally too I should be exempted from the liability to pay.

What is stated above is true to my knowledge and belief Solemnly affirmed at Bombay.

this day of 1922.

Before me

Chief Presidency Magistrate.

*The applicant may add here in a separate para any further grounds for exemption particularly applicable to his case.

FIRE AT MASJID BUNDER ROAD

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 50,000

A fire broke out on Saturday about 9-45 p.m. in a three-storeyed building belonging to Mr. Goolmohamed Ebrahim Noorani at Masjid Bunder Road. The building contains shops and dwellings. The ground floor of the building was occupied by Sobhraj T. Mohotane, who had his shop there, containing silk goods. The fire originated in the ground floor. A passer-by on noticing smoke issuing from the shop, raised an alarm. The Fire Brigade authorities were immediately communicated with and the Babula Tank fire-engine, under Mr. Heney, followed by two other engines from Mandvi and Bhuleshwar, repaired to the scene. The whole shop was ablaze on account of its combustible contents.

The fire-men lost no time in extending their hose-pipes to the shop and after constant watering for about half an hour, brought the fire under control. The other portion of the building was not very much damaged.

The cause of the fire is stated to be electric fusion. The damage to the building and its contents is estimated at Rs. 50,000. The property, we understand, was partly insured.

AMBER TIPS TEA CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We have read with gratification the articles on Amber Tips Tea which appeared in the columns of your valuable journal on the 24th instant.

There is just one point upon which we would like to enlighten the publis, and that is, in regard to the working conditions on the estates from which our Tea comes.

Being a young and absolutely new concern, the gardens from which our tea comes, are not just yet all that we could wish them to be. It is, however, our aim and intention to make them the best and most humanitarian gardens in India.

We are just about to purchase a new estate, which we intend to make the model tea garden of India. It will be conducted on entirely up-to-date and scientific principles and our great aim will be to make the lot of our workers, both men and women a happy one.

These workers will be well-paid, well-housed on hygienic principles, and their physical and moral welfare will be earnestly provided for. We ourselves are vegetarians, and the killing, maiming or ill-treatment of dumb animals will be forbidden on our estates.

By these means only, can we maintain the reputation which our tea has already gained in Western India and give to the people of India tea, which they need not feel ashamed to drink, and which will, by its wholesome and health preserving effects, in time banish from India the debasing evil, and health destroying habit, of liquor drinking.—We are, Sir, Yours, etc.

For Amber Tips Tea Coy.

C. PHILLIPS.
General Manager.

Feb. 25.

GANDHARVA VIDYALAYA.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackarsey distributed prizes to the successful students of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya on Sunday night, in the presence of a large gathering. At the outset there was fine music and Indian Band by the volunteers of the Vidyalaya.

Pt. Vishnu Digambar in welcoming the guests said the institute was progressing every year since it was started in Bombay some 15 years ago. Indian music had become popular in Bombay and the credit for it was in a great measure due to his institution. He was glad that people who formerly worked down open music had now given up that attitude and it was more and more becoming an adjunct of liberal education. He asked Sir Vithaldas to distribute the prizes to the successful students.

Sir Vithaldas wished prosperity both to the school and the students and gave away the prizes to the students.

RECONSTRUCTION IN MALABAR.

THE FUTURE AND LAHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The visit of Mr. Andrews and Srimati Sarojini Devi to Malabar has achieved what the Nationalist leaders of that district had been striving for since the outbreak of the Moplah riots—the removing of the mist that enshrouded the real state of affairs in that unfortunate land. It is not my intention, nor do I think it necessary, to say anything about the martial law administration to which practically a new lease of life in another form has been voted by the Indian Legislative Assembly; I only want to call the attention of the Indian public in general and the Mohamadan section of it in particular to the attempts made by a certain section of the Malabar people to blot out, as it were, from the face of the earth the Moplah community as a whole in order to avoid future disturbances. I view with suspicion the activities of a certain committee recently formed at Calicut, called the Malabar Reconstruction Committee. I do not mean to say that the members of this committee are actuated by any such ungodly motives; but I am afraid that the Moplah community will get little justice at their hands. A big meeting was held at Calicut last week under the auspices of this committee and I find that a number of seemingly well-meaning resolutions have been passed and recommendations made to the Government of Madras in the matter of Malabar reconstruction which will certainly have the responsive attention of Lord Wellington's Government, for the personnel of the committee is such. The Zamurin Raja of Calicut who, true to the latter-day traditions of his historic house, has seldom been known to come out of the seclusion of his palace, except it be at long intervals to give a garden party to meet a visiting Governor or to see off a District Magistrate retiring from the district, and whose existence, now that an obliging and chivalrous Court of Wards has relieved him of even the common place duty of managing his own estate and collecting his rents, is rarely felt by the public, presided over this meeting and gave his aristrocratic blessing to the activities of this equally aristrocratic committee. I say aristrocratic committee because all its members except one or two Besantites, who are now-a-days quite handy to anyone who wants to give a progressive air to the most reactionary proceedings, are from the aristrocratic class of Malabar known as *jenmees*, a set of rich landlords, armed as they are with agrarian laws the like of which can never be found in any other part of India in modern days and which ought not to find a place in the Statute-book of a Government with the least pretence of being humane and civilised, had been drinking, as it were, the very life-blood of the real population of the district, the farmers and agriculturists, the toddy-tappers, labourers and artisans, with the result that one of the most fertile and rich parts of India has been made the home of misery, starvation, social degradation, and all evils social, economic, religious and moral. It is they who have always stood in the way of the prosperity of the people of Malabar and I do not think that the Moplahs will receive any help that can be called substantial at the hands of a committee composed of these persons, however justice-loving and kind-hearted they may be. Though I wish to avoid all references of a personal nature, I shall share with my readers certain information about the composition of this committee. There are in it persons, rich and powerful persons, who following in the footsteps of their ancestors do not even to-day allow a single Moplah house within three or four miles of their residence. I know a certain gentleman who is one of the leading members of this committee who belongs to this class. He is an educated gentleman with some pretention to being a social worker and politician, at any rate he is very rich owning large areas of rich land and very influential in high quarters. Now what the Moplahs can expect from this gentleman who loves them so much that he does not allow them to build houses within two or three miles of his palace?

The member for Malabar in the Legislative Assembly is a leading light of this committee and I need only refer my readers to his recent speech in that body to show what are his views on the Moplah situation. This gentleman after undergoing a course of silent training in the provincial legislature of Madras has now entered the Imperial Legislature and after another year of apprenticeship in that body delivered the other day in the course of the Malabar debate a speech in which he drew a graphic picture of the sufferings now going on in his district and prescribed as a remedy for all these sufferings, starvation and death, a further dose of martial law, which, much to the relief of Sir William Vincent, was endorsed with evident approbation by the Assembly and declared as quite fit for the patient by such an eminent authority as Dr. Gour, the democratic leader of the Democratic Party.

Will Mohamedans all over India realise for once that thousands of homeless and starving Moplah women and children with none to help them can expect absolutely no good at the hands of the Reconstruction Committee or the Government of Madras and Commissioner Mr. Knapp? In their ardent desire to save their co-religionists in Turkey and Central Asia let them not forget their poor brethren nearer home. The Mopolahs are the oldest Mohamedans in India. It is on the sacred soil of Malabar that the first Indian mosque was built. True they are poor and fanatic. Improve their conditions, their living and their outlook. I can guarantee they will be the first people in India. Can the Moslem League and the Khilafat Committee afford to sit idle and leave the destitute Mohamadan women and children of Malabar to the tender mercies of Mr. Knapp, the Madras Government and the aristrocratic *jenmees*? I shall give a few suggestions in a subsequent issue.—Yours, etc.

V. MADHAVAN NAIR.

MARTIAL LAW IN MALABAR.

WETHDRAWAL IN 6 TALUKS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

An extraordinary issue of the Gazette of India notifies the withdrawal of Martial Law from the Taluks of Walavanad, Ponnani, Ernad, Calicut, Wynaad and Kurumbranad in Malabar District.

The Gazette also publishes Malabar (Restoration of Order) Ordinance 1922, the terms of which generally follow the lines outlined by Sir William Vincent in the Malabar debate in the Assembly on the 8th February The Ordinance is promulgated to provide for a speedy trial of certain offences committed during the period while Martial Law was in force or arising out of the circumstances which necessitated the enforcement or the continuance of Martial Law in certain areas in the Malabar District and also to enable the local Government to make regulations for the protection of law-abiding citizens and for the restoration and maintenance of order in the area comprising the Taluks of Walavanad, Ponnani, Ernad and Calicut These regulations may provide for circumstances in addition to those laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code in which and the purposes for which the military force may be utilised in the assistance of civil authorities for the control of the distribution of foodstuffs within the scheduled area and for the prohibition of export of foodstuffs from the area. For the purposes of this Ordinance, the class of Courts will be Summary Courts, Courts of Special Magistrates, Courts of Special Judges. Adequate rights of appeal against the decisions of these Courts have also been provided.

NEAR EAST SOLUTION.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S EFFORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

In his reply to the farewell address from the Dacca District Moslem Association, His Excellency the Governor referring to peace terms submitted to Turkey by Allied Powers some time ago, said that on the very eve of the Conference which was about to be held in Europe between representatives of Allied Powers to consider the solution of the Near Eastern question, the Government of India had once more pressed upon the Home Government, in the strongest and most emphatic terms, the desirability of so acting as to bring about, so far as was possible, a settlement of the question which would meet with the approval of His Majesty's subjects in this country. He fervently hoped that this cause of disagreement between His Majesty's Government and the Mahomedan community in India might at last be finally removed.

RETRENCHMENT!

A HIGH SCHOOL CLOSED!

The Director of Information, Bombay, in a Press note, says in view of the present financial stringency and as there are other High Schools in Poona, Government have decided to close the Government High School for boys at Poona at the beginning of March, 1922. It is understood that room can be found for the pupils in the other High Schools, so that no serious dislocation of their studies is apprehended. The closure of this school has been recommended by the Retrenchment Committee.

MOSLEM STUDENTS UNION.

The Annual Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Moslem Students' Union was held yesterday (Sunday) evening at the Anjumane Islam Hall, Hornby Road, when Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji presided. There was a large gathering of the members of the Union on the occasion. Among the distinguished guests present were, Rev. Father Ridley; Messrs. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Hatim Attari, S. D. Kothare; F. Marshall Dr. N. H. B. Sukhia, etc.

Several prizes in Chess, Drafts and Ping-pong Tournaments were distributed to the successful winners by the President. Prizes in elocution competition were also given away.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

After the prize-distribution ceremony had been over, Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji in the course of his speech congratulated the successful winners of the prizes and said that he would be pardoned for not being able to attend the meetings of the Union on account of his being busy in other public-functions. He, however, assured them that he was taking great interest in the affairs of the Moslem students. In Panchgani they had started a school for Moslem students and he hoped that they would lend their support to it. They had selected Panchgani for the School because of the fact that there were already two European and one Parsi Schools in existence there, and also because of its good climate. Panchgani had now become a Colony of students. He hoped that Moslem students would get themselves specialized in one branch of subject.

Concluding he thanked them for the trouble they took in attending the function.

After the partaking of refreshments by the guests, the function of the evening came to a successful close.

HARTAL IN INDIAN QUARTERS

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

The Indian quarters of the city observed hartal and very few carriages or tongas were plying for hire. All shops were closed and streets were deserted. Everything is quiet and nothing untoward has happened.

PRINCE AT PATIALA.

SPEECH AT STATE BANQUET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATIALA, Feb. 24.

The Prince replying to State Banquet said, he was very grateful to his Highness for the warm terms in which he had proposed his health. He thanked his Highness for having extended him princely hospitality for which Patiala State was so justly famous.

He then spoke in detail the services rendered by the Maharaja and his State in the great war, and continued:—"There are many other matters I might mention, but I think that the varied tale which I have set forth will show that your Highness and your State have, in no respect, fallen short of your glorious traditions of loyalty and service. Few States can show such record. It is indeed a fortunate chance that, in this crisis, the Punjab had your Highness as its premier Prince and the Sikhs had in you as their most prominent leader I feel proud that my House possesses such true and devoted friend and I am happy to be able in person to-night to offer my thanks and congratulations for this record of unwearied service and loyalty. May the years that pass draw our ties still closer. I need not say what pleasure it was to me when your Highness expressed a desire to be attached to my staff in India. I must thank your Highness again for all your kindness and hospitality. I have thoroughly enjoyed my visit to Patiala which is a home of sport of pole and of pigsticking. I must leave the latter pastime behind me in Patiala with regret but as regards polo I do hope that I may some day be able to show my friends in England that Patiala Polo Team does not belie my accounts of it. Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking prosperity to Patiala State and long life and happiness to its illustrious ruler.

PRINCE IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

In spite of the hartal which the city is observing to-day, the Prince of Wales had a magnificent reception at Lahore. At the railway station at 2-30 His Royal Highness was receive by His Excellency the Governor. The Chief Justice, Members of the Executive Council Ministers, President of Legislative Council, Governor-General's agent of Punjab States, Bishop of Lahore, Chief Secretary to Government, three members of the Council representing Legislative, the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and Superintendent of Police, Lahore.

After inspecting the guards-of-honour furnished by a hundred rank and file of the North-Western Railway Rifles, the Prince shook hands with all the officials present. Stepping outside the station, he inspected the guard-of-honour furnished by the 116th Marathas and took the salute when the escort walked past.

Throughout the long route of procession, he was given great ovation by cosmopolitan crowds which were dense and continuous.

After State procession of the Prince of Wales had reached Government House, there was reception by the Punjab Ruling Princes and Ruling Chiefs, leading officials, and members of the Provincial Reception Committee. A dinner and a small dance at Government House, to-night will finish to-day's programme of the royal visit.

INDIAN SOLDIERS' SCHOOL.

PRINCE LAYS FOUNDATION-STONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JULLUNDUR, Feb. 25.

The Prince laying the foundation-stone of the King George's Royal Indian Military School said as one who had the privilege of serving in the field in the Great War, I feel I may address as comrades those valiant soldiers who gathered here to-day. It is a real pleasure to be among you again and to stand here in the centre of Civil District Division which contributed so many recruits to help the Empire to success in the great struggle. India supplied total of 700,000 combatant recruits during the war. It is to the abiding glory of this province that hald of these came from the Punjab and it is to your lasting credit that all classes in this neighbourhood responded to the call."

Concluding the Prince said:—

"Many Indian soldiers have pleaded for better educational facilities for their children. Their plea reached ear of my father, the King-Emperor, who commanded that monies of the King Emperor's Patriotic Funds should be devoted to buildings special schools for sons of Indian soldiers and that these schools should be called King George's Royal Indian Military schools. It is my privilege to lay the foundation stone for the first of these schools to-day."

ARRESTS AT JAGNER.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, Feb. 26.

Babu Ram Prasad, ex-vakil, President of the Agra District Congress, Pandit Ram Ratan, Joint Secretary with seventeen others have been arrested under section 17 (1) at Jagner. Babu Chandmal, Mr. Yakub Ali and Babu Banwarilal who were arrested on the 12th and who all are influential people of the town are being treated as ordinary convicts in the Central Jail. Babu Banwarilal is reported to be seriously ill.

Hon. the British Resident held an inspection of Bangalore station police before a distinguished gathering about 500 officers. Men paraded under Mr. H. G. Olinch, D. S. P. Fifty awards for distinction.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 26.

Results of to-day's Association Football Matches:—

THE LEAGUE. FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa two, Huddersfield nil.
Bradford City one, Manchester City two.
Burnley two, Bolton nil.
Chelsea one, Cardiff nil.
Liverpool four, Arsenal nil.
Manchester United one, Birmingham one.
Middlesbrough three, Sunderland nil.
Newcastle two, Blackburn nil.
Preston nil, West Bromwich three.
Sheffield United one, Oldham nil.
Hotspur two, Everton nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley two, Bradford nil.
Bristol City three, Wednesday one.
Bury four, Hull nil.
Coventry one, Clapton Orient two.
Derby two, Stoke four.
Leicester nil, Leeds nil.
Notts Forest nil, Fulham nil.
Port Vale three, Palace nil.
Westham two, Notts County one.
Wolves four, Blackpool nil.

The match between South Shields and Rotherham was postponed.

THIRD DIVISION. (NORTHERN).

Grimsby two, Wrexham nil.
Halifax three, Barrow two.
Hartlepools one, Crewe nil.
Rochdale two, Ashington one.
Southport three, Chesterfield nil.
Stalybridge one, Darlington nil.
Stockport three, Nelson nil.
Tranmere four, Lincoln nil.
Walsall two, Durham nil.
Wigan nil, Accrington one.

THIRD DIVISION. (SOUTHERN).

Exeter nil, Queens Park Rangers one.
Gillingham two, Reading nil.
Luton three, Brentford nil.
Merthyr one, Watford two.
Millwall two, Norwich two.
Newport one, Aderdare nil.
Plymouth three, Brighton one.
Portsmouth one, Charlton nil.
Southend one, Northampton one.
Swnasea one, Southampton nil.
Swindon nil, Bristol Rovers one.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Ayr nil, Raith nil.
Kilmarnock one, Falkirk two.
Queens Park one, Dumbarton nil.

SCOTTISH CUP THIRD ROUND.

St Mirren three, Airdrieonians nil.
Aberdeen three, Dundee nil.
Morton four, Clyde one.
Motherwell one, Alloa nil.
Partick Thistle three, Bathgate nil.
Hearts nil, Rangers four.
Queen of South two, East Stirling nil.
Celtic one, Hamilton three.

The weather was glorious at Twickenham for the Rugby International between England and France, and the ground was in excellent condition. Twenty-five thousand spectators watched the game. The King attended, and was given a splendid reception. He spoke to both captains, and shook hands with all players. The game was fast and hard one. Ten minutes after the commencement, France were penalised for the off-side, and Day cleverly kicked the goal. England secured ball in scrum more frequently than their opponents, but the French backs tackled finely and stemmed a number of dangerous rushes. The French forwards made several open rushes, but never got very far owing to their poor control of the ball. Just before interval, Day kicked a magnificent penalty goal and England led at the interval by six points to nil.

The opening of second half was most sensational. France equalised within a few minutes, Got and Lasserre both scoring tries. The Frenchmen were very quick on the ball, and continued to press for time. Then a heavy onslaught by the home pack was nearly successful and just afterwards Cralos, following up a flying kick by the French forward, scored Ramis converting. Two minutes afterwards, Voyce scrambled over after the English Rush and Day converted, making the score eleven points. All, fifteen minutes from the end. The game now developed into a desperate struggle for lead, but despite frantic efforts of both sides nothing furtuer was scored.

SCOTLAND VS. IRELAND.

The game at Edinburgh between Scotland and Ireland was played before twenty-thousand spectators in fine weather, with high wind blowing. It was very keenly contested. The Scottish forwards playing against wind started in great style, but met with determined tackling. Then the Irish forwards broke away from the lineout, but danger was averted, and nice movement by the Scots three-quarters was just spoiled by the final pass being badly given. A smart picking up of the Irish three-quarters was the feature of game. H. Stephenson, Irish, left wing three, was on one occasion nearly over and towards the interval Clarke, the Irish half, scored fine try, the Interval score was Ireland three Scotland nil. Following abortive attacks by the Scottish forwards on resumption, Bryce, a Scottish half, cleverly dodged through and scored a try. The Irish forwards paid a fruitless visit to the Scots twenty-five, and then a sweeping Scottish rush ended in Liddell getting over. Scotland pressed heavily to the end.

A COLLEGE GATHERING.

The annual St. Xavier College Hindu-Muslim gathering came off last Saturday in the College premises. There were many guests, representing different communities, besides past and present students. Mr. Faiz B. Tyebjee presided. An elaborate programme of music acting, etc., was gone through to the delection of the assembly. Many youthful artists acquitted themselves credibly, but special mention may be made of Miss Durga Parulker for her fine rendering of the "Death of Juliet." Miss V. Laud also played her part very well and contributed not a little to the hilarity of the occasion. Miss Lila Row gave an Irish dance in a flawless manner. Mrs. S. Wagle and Mr. A. Chatterjee were responsible for the stage management.

After the President had spoken a few words of advice to the students, the party adjourned to the lawn where sumptuous light refreshments were served. Messrs. Rahimtoola and Kamat, playing the role of masters of ceremonies. The "soiree" was a great success.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, February 27, 1922.

THE ROOT OF BANKRUPTCY.

III

For rational military expenditure, defined by India's needs and unaffected by the endless conquest-schemes foreseen by the Esher Committee and the rest of Junkerdom, we shall have to reduce it to half the present scale, excessive though it still must be of the reasonable standards laid down by the Brussels Conference and prudently followed by Britain in her own affairs. We have been ground flat by the stern alien militarism of sixty years. The first essential would be the acceptance of the principle that except in a situation where Britain or a colony friendly to Indians, is attacked without provocation by an outside Power, India should not be expected to do duty in foreign fields; that is to say, the present policy of keeping India ready for action in the Middle and Near East or elsewhere, where the countries attacked are not aggressors trespassing on other's rights, must absolutely cease. Jingoes would dislike the principle, but short of it, there is no escape for India or respect for Indians who in the eyes of other nations have almost become the cat's paw of aggrandisement. It would normally restrict the Indian Army to the needs of frontier defence and the suppression of civil disorders. According to the Esher Committee, our Army would be ample and well-equipped enough for a forward policy in Asia. Speeches in the Council have not nullified the subservience of the Indian Army on extra-Indian policy framed by British expansionists.

The restriction we have suggested would automatically reduce the military expenditure of India to India's necessities. Our hypothetical enemy and the stalking-horse of squander-maniacs are Afghanistan, a country of six millions, and the Frontier tribes. Far-fetched contingencies are often invented to justify irrational expenditure. The economic and military resources of a single province, well-used, should more than equal the capacity of these supposed enemies to injure us. This is not a new problem in the history of India. By diplomacy, the avoidance of crooked ambitions and the vigour of their right arm, the Sikh Confederacy actually succeeded in solving the frontier-problem of India at the right strategic line. If an emergency actually arises of danger at the frontier, it is open to the Central Government to take exceptional action. Even under the present Act, the Viceroy is competent to incur extraordinary expenditure and take exceptional measures. After fixing the legitimate office of the Indian Army in normal times, money can be saved by the better employment of Indians in the service. That would be the second measure, which to be effective must succeed the definition of normal army-purposes which we have suggested. The British Tommy to-day costs five times as much as the sepoy. The former requires more comforts, more payments (called "deferred" and also gratuity), the expenses of recruitment and training at "Home" and the cost of passage. Substitution ought to proceed against the convenient heresy and insult of having a one-third proportion of the British element to keep the Indians from demoralisation. Notice also the nature of increased expenditure which confirms the demand for restriction as well as substitution. Take the salaries. British officers who in 1914 drew Rs. 107 lakhs receive Rs. 178 lakhs to-day or the taxpayer finds an extra 66 per cent. On the other hand Indian officers who in 1914 drew Rs. 195 lakhs drew in 1921 only Rs. 164 lakhs or 16 per cent. less. The statistics of disparity may be continued, but it is obvious that there should be a reasonable alteration in personnel. We are quite within our rights in looking for an India that is militarily self-sufficient, as indeed she was in the best days of Hindu sovereignty and Mogul supremacy. There would be a substantial saving by reducing the preposterous cost of foreign personnel which is incidental to the prevailing and historical Esher theory of army purposes.

A third suggestion has to be made, delicate though it be. We are open to correction on details, but the general proposition ought to be made that the Indian States ought to pay more to the Central Government for defence purposes than heretofore. The contribution of the States to the Central exchequer amounts to one crore, a figure agreed upon and fixed by treaty paraphernalia half-a-century ago. Since then the military budget of the Government of India has gone up about five times. The Central Government or the Viceroy is qualified to prescribe the nature of the non-ornamental section of troops in the States. In 1885 efforts were made on the Russian scare to keep at least 22,000 men ready in the States well-equipped and fully trained like Indian soldiers in British India. They were officered alike. The States are growing in closer partnership with the rest of India and they must voluntarily realise the burden suffered by British india in the matter of common defence. New armaments have to be provided. Last year we budgetted Rs. 174 lakhs for Mechanical Transport, Rs. 124 lakhs for the Royal Air Force, Rs. 100 lakhs for surplus strength under demobilisation and Rs. 128 lakhs for the Recommendations of the Esher Committee; or in the aggregate we had to provide Rs. 5½ crores of additional expenditure in one year on extra equipment. The citizens of Indian States share with the rest of the Indian population the benefits of modern defence, and they must be just enough to concede the liability of larger payments than in the past. True the Indian Princes gave generously in the War and maintain considerable forces for internal purposes, the miscellaneous estimate being 93,000. They are free to do so. At an emergency they would, we know, share in the defence of India. We are referring neither to the past nor to any hour of peril in the future, but to the *normal* cost of common preparations against external danger, as represented by a bona fide Indian budget from year to year. And all things considered, there should be a revision of individual contributions. The Budget to-day is intrinsically greater: and the rupee-figures fixed in past covenants with the Paramount Power represent a great difference, thanks to the depreciation of token money. We shall leave the proposition to the fair consideration of Indian Rulers who are not far out of the citizenship of our common Motherland. The suggestions we have made, may strike orthodox pundits of the brass-hat, as desperate expedients; but the alternative to a radical restriction of our normal obligations is bankruptcy and the humiliation of India. The prospects are not cheerful and sane advice would probably fall on deaf ears. We have heard of the mad proposal that rather than reduce military expenditure, the colossal deficit of next year should be met by loans. "Let posterity pay for our present expenditure" they cry. We are neither in a state of war nor are we increasing productive capital expenditure, to justify the economic device of borrowing to meet current costs of administration. The reported quackeries, if they prove true, would crown the rake's career of extravangances and prove the last straw in victimisation. We hesitate to believe them, but frankly we find no escape from the ruin that materialises except through a determined struggle outside the babbleshops that have failed.

ROSY DREAMS.

The Diehard journals in India flatter their Fleet Street compeers. While the "Statesman" urges Nationalist India to take warning by the tone of recent comments on India by the London papers, the always ridiculously-pompous "Pioneer" affects to have discovered "indications of an unwonted concern in the indigenous Press of this country"—which state of alarm is occasioned by the suggestion that Fleet Street is cross with India. Presumably the Government of India are likewise of opinion that Nationalist India is easily perturbed by expressions of opinion in the London Press, for otherwise Reuter's agency would not be at pains to weary us with cabled reports of comments which we could construct accurately "out of our heads" after merely being told the name of the commenting organ. It is a pathetic delusion giving rise to the most grotesque suggestions. Thus in Calcutta an estimable Junker dight Mr. Harry Hobbs—who presumes on a certain facility as a raconteur of sometimes *risque* anecdotes to pose as a political adviser to the world at large—has been urging the European community to lend a hand in anti-Indian propaganda by sending home to their friends in England copies of, and cuttings from, the "Statesman." A lady correspondent to that paper has followed up this suggestion with a delightful letter in which she states that a certain unspeakably candid Englishman on his return to England from the north of India has been tactless enough to suggest that Mahatma Gandhi's influence in India to-day is comparable with that once exercised in Scotland by John Knox. The lady deems this almost a sacrilege—and so do we. For John Knox was comparatively a parochical character compared with India's Mahatma. But the lady-correspondent of our contemporary looks at the suggestion as an insult to John Knox, and with the most amusing artlessness tells the journal's public that she has taken steps to abolish the suggestion that the Mahatma is a "wonderful" person. The steps taken, are, we are told, the despatch to England of cuttings from the "Statesman." The inference is that the "Statesman's" opinion of a Mahatma makes or near his claim to saintship much as a Roman Catholic ecclesiastical court solmnly pronounces on the claims of a dead good man to canonization as a saint. And yet our would-be masters, the British, hug the belief that they are a nation with a sense of humour!

It is with little risk of losing much matter for amusement that we assert India's sublime indifference to what the British Press and public say or think about the Mahatma and about India's claim to freedom. For the ridiculous people and constitution concerned are so wrapped up in a sense of their own importance that they will most seriously refuse to believe our statement. That India, a mighty and populous nation, having arrived at the realization that mind must always prevail over matter should proceed thereafter to train the minds of her millions with the object of prevailing over the material bonds which deny her freedom is a truth too clear and idealistic for the average English mind to accept. The "greatest people on Earth" simply cannot believe it—which rather damages their pretence to greatness in the eyes of the Oriental. So nothing we may say will pierce the solid hide of conceit in which the pachydermatous Diehard moves. That Mr. Hobbs has said that the English Press and people must be taught to be angry with the Indian nation is enough. That England's anger leaves the Indian nation surprisingly unmoved,—most utterly placid and ignoring—is a contingency which cannot so much as be dreamed of by those dear good fools, our sublimely, ridiculously, conceited opponents. So be it! When facts are obscured it is not the side which sees clearly that suffers through ignorance. The Imperialistic frame of mind now so popular in Europe of the Allies is most surprisingly similar to the confident Junkerism which, with a good old German Gott obsequiously assisting the Kaiser, impelled the German Empire to disaster. So we must perforce leave the Government of India, and the Diehard Press and people to the rosy dreams, which cause them to smile as confidently as men smile in their sleep. Dreams of an India hanging on the words of the "Morning Post." Dreams of a Congress tearing its hair because the "Daily Telegraph" has said "Tut-tut!" Dreams of a Khilafat Committee forsaking its Khalifa and its faith at the bidding of the Fleet Street Sunday Press.

Notes of the Day

A Futile "Plan."

Mr. Lloyd George's plan of a ten years' truce in Europe to enable that sadly deranged continent to stabilise its industrial and financial position, seems moderately Utopian. It has, however, one little flaw. It is based on the presumption that European wars and jealousies can arise only through European frontier disputes. But to-day, the incubator of wars in Europe is the unhappy Orient. So though all the nations of Europe may agree to behave themselves and attend most strictly to business, they will assuredly fall to bickering over things like Eastern Markets. Will Mr. Lloyd George, for instance, undertake on behalf of Great Britain, to give German trade a sporting chance of rehabilitating itself in the East? We doubt it. Then again, the mandates and their results will continue to perplex the Powers and to make them jealous of each other. Until and unless Europe decides to recognise the paramount fact that Asian and African people have a claim to consideration in any arrangements for a decade of peace, no peace will come to the Powers of Europe. As for the British Empire's ability to concentrate on rehabilitating its trade and commerce, with its greatest customer, India, in a state of most profound discontent and determined to break Junker Imperialism by hitting it in its pocket, and with the problem of Egypt and of Irak still unsolved we need say little. A ten years' truce with the Powers of Europe will give Britain little relief if she remains at moral war with the Orient.

Police Lawlessness.

The idea that the police, who are entrusted with the duty of preserving law and order, should themselves refrain from setting at naught law and order, never suggests itself to the bureaucrat in this country. For him there can be no question of the police being ever guilty of any excess. The deeds of the police, carry in his eyes, their own absolution. Just as the bureaucracy never blunders, its underlings also can never err. If, on some extraordinary occasions, these latter are found to err, the public can have no concern in the circumstance, for it is a matter for settlement between the underlings and their masters. The bureaucrat who argues thus, shuts his eyes to the fact that it is the public who are made to suffer and suffer grievously for the "errors" of the police and it is they who, in addition to their sufferings, are called upon to pay for the maintenance of these guardians of "law and order." For some months past the Calcutta police, with the aid of the "civil" guard, have been giving the citizens—"cooperators" no less than the "non-cooperators"—systematic doses of repression-cum-lawlessness, with the consequence that even the "mildest" and "loyalest" Calcuttaite has been moved to cry "halt!" The resolution carried in the Legislative Council a few weeks ago, demanding the withdrawal of the orders under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Seditions Meetings Act, reflected the feelings of the entire body of Calcuttaites, save, of course, the European and Anglo-Indian elements, which have no feelings besides those entertained in official quarters. Lord Ronaldshay's Government, however, have chosen to defy the Council and ignore the demand. The Indian members of Government, particularly the Ministers, who, till recently, were never tired of proclaiming to the world that they were truly representative of the non-official element in the Council and that they remained in their posts only on the suffrance of their non-official colleagues, are keeping mum and sticking to their "jobs," thus tacitly supporting the bureaucracy in its open defiance of the Council. Such are our present "pillars of the democracy!" Nothing short of a proposal to make the posts honorary, as suggested by Mr. Das of Orissa, will, we are afraid, disturb the complacency of these *soi disant* democrats.

Bengal Council's "Ingratitude."

The Bengal Legislative Council has followed up its demand for suspension of official lawlessness by a demand for an enquiry into the atrocities of the Calcutta police on the 25th, 26th and 27th December last, when numberless innocent citizens were mercilesslessly assaulted by these "guardians of law and order" and their friends of the "civil" guard and wholesale looting of some bazars took place at their hands. The latter demand like the former was vehemently opposed by Sir Henry Wheeler, who challenged the claim of the Council to constitute itself into a kind of super-tribunal for the trial of Government officers who were "loyally trying to discharge their duties under exceptionally difficult circumstances." Sir Henry was here guilty of a gross misrepresentation of the attitude of the Council, which had only asked for a bare enquiry by an impartial body into the disturbances. The only enquiry so far held, has been a departmental enquiry by a Deputy Commissioner of Police—an officer whose own conduct in the affair has been called into question! The demand for a public enquiry has emanated from such responsible citizens as Sir A. Chaudhry, Rai Radha Charan Pal and several members of the Legislative Council. Yet, when a deputation of such citizens wished to wait on the Governor, they were told by the Government that the deputation could not be received, "as no useful purpose could be served." When the Government are determined to uphold their underlings whatever their guilt, certainly "no useful purpose can be served" by any body approaching Government with a prayer for justice! In the opinion of Sir Henry Wheeler the police deserved the gratitude of the Councillors rather than the harsh words uttered against them. "Their restraint," said Sir Henry referring to the police, "was far more worthy of the Council's praise than of its condemnation." The Wolf in the fable also demanded gratitude from the Crane for the former's refraining from crushing the latter's head in its jaws when the latter had thrust it inside the Wolf's throat to remove a bone which had stuck there. The public of Calcutta ought certainly to be grateful to Sir Henry Wheeler's police for the "restraint" they showed, when they could easily, and without being subsequently called to task, have broken a few more hundred heads and limbs, shot down a few more dozen citizens and looted a few more bazars. Unfortunately, the Council, in its base ingratitude, insisted on the enquiry and carried the resolution by the solid vote of the Indian members (Ministers excepted). It remains to be seen whether Sir Henry Wheeler will defy the Council this time too.

The "Pi's" Despair.

It is natural that the Bengal Legislative Council's lamentable lack of appreciation of the "restraint" of the Calcutta Police should drive our Allahabad Anglo-Indian contemporary to despair. It writes, apropos of the action of the Council, "it is this sort of thing that makes Englishmen both in India and at Home who are in sympathy with Indian political aspirations and with the policy laid down in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and the Government of India Act almost despair of its ultimate success." If "Englishmen both in India and at Home" imagine that the policy underlying the Government of India Act is calculated to keep the popular element in the Council eternally subservient to officialdom, they have certainly reason to despair of the success of such a policy. No doubt, the policy has achieved partial success, but the subjects of the experiment are steadily, though gradually, coming to see through the game and are sure to give more and more cause for "despair" to the experimenter in days to come. Many an official like Sir Henry Wheeler is already realising what a thankless task it is to convince the patient that the operation is for the latter's good, when the patient has somehow got the extraordinary notion in his mind that the operation is devised simply with the view of swelling the fees of the surgeon! "When will the Indian Liberals learn . . ?" asks our distracted contemporary, but it is rather for the "Englishmen both in India and at Home" to learn to appreciate the truth of the saying that he who wears the shoe knows where it pinches better than the one who helps to put on the shoe. When will Englishmen realise that their work in India will be judged not by what they themselves think of it, but by what those for whose good it is said it is intended think of it? Let Englishmen try to appreciate the feelings of those who are made the subject of their experiment—in other words, let them try to do as they would be done by—and they will have no occasion to "despair," for, in such a case, they will have none to blame but themselves if they fail in their self-imposed mission.

Vicarious Punishment.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has so far given no indication that he feels any qualms of conscience, legal or ethical, in inflicting vicarious punishment on the ratepayers of this City for the crimes of the hooligans during the November riots. One can understand, if one cannot appreciate, the logic of a direct poll-tax on the entire body of citizens, innocent as well as guilty, but one's gorge rises at the idea of not only making a particular set of citizens, and those the obviously innocent, responsible for the damage inflicted by the criminal element, but also of seeking to discriminate among these innocent on grounds which are impossible of specification and which can only be entirely arbitrary. The Magistrate has himself confessed that the circumstances are altogether novel and that he has no precedent to go by. It seems to us—and it must so appear to every one with a grain of commonsense—that the only alternative to wholesale and indiscriminate punishment is wholesale exemption. If those who have suffered real damage are to be compensated, let some more equitable and less ludicrous method of doing so be devised. In the meanwhile, all landlords, if they do not wish to offer a vicarious sacrifice for the crimes of the hooligans of Bombay, would do well immediately to file an affidavit before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in some such form as we publish elsewhere. The mere fact of their not applying for exemption may induce the Court to hold them to be guilty parties and to mulct them to the extent of a thousand rupees or more in each case.

An Apt Pupil.

The "Hindu" writes:—

The London correspondent of the "Leader" writes:—"It will be amazing to your readers that the British Guiana delegation all but decided to return to India on the ground that its Indian members had in London come to know that, not excepting the Chairman, they were to be paid at a much lower rate than their English colleague. Comment has centred upon the fact that the Government of India should have insisted upon this differentiation up to the last moment, when it had to climb down, and that the Executive Member responsible for this preference to an Englishman in the matter of pay and expenses should himself be a non-European. I understand that the Indian members of the delegation, had the Government of India not at the last moment climbed down, had finally made up their minds that, in order that they might not be charged with having put their personal feelings before their public duty, they would proceed to British Guiana at their own expense."

Comment is needless, but we cannot miss the opportunity of tendering our hearty congratulations to the bureaucracy on its "non-European" chelas, who are showing such wonderful aptitude in mastering the lessons set to them. One has also to be grateful to the "democratic" climate of Simla, whose praises Mr. Sarma could not sing sufficiently enthusiastically.

CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA.

BARDOLI DECISION CONFIRMED.

BUT INDIVIDUAL CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE ALLOWED.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

SETTLEMENT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

A COMMISSION TO INQUIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill announced that the British and the South Irish Governments had agreed that a commission, consisting of one representative of each Government, with a Chairman to be mutually agreed upon who has held high judicial office, shall settle the claims against the damage to property in South Ireland and elsewhere, (for example, Glasgow and Liverpool,) including the losses due to the orders of the military authorities under martial law.

The party responsible for damage will bear the burden; disputed cases to be settled by the Ministers on each side. When the total has been determined, the balance will be included in the general financial settlement between Great Britain and the Free State.

Sir Robert Stevenson Horne assured Sir James Craig that he would seek the authority of Parliament to pay the North Irish Government one and half millions in respect of the criminal injuries to persons and property in North Ireland before 14th January, 1922.

IRISH OUTLOOK.

SERIES OF CONFERENCES

LONDON, Feb. 25.

A series of Conferences took place at the Colonial Office to-day in connection with the new Irish situation. Mr. Churchill conferred, at length with M. Griffith and Mr. Duggan who had journed to London accompanied by Mr. Kennedy as a legal adviser. Mr. Churchill subsequently saw Sir James Craig and Lords Fitzalan and Middleton. Mr. Churchill, Mr. Chamberlain and other Ministers will meet the Free State Delegation to-morrow after which the latter return to Dublin. It is understood that as a result of the conference the general outlook is reassuring.

The suspended evacuation of troops from Ireland is being resumed in Dublin on Monday.

LANDRU'S EXECUTION.

APPEAL FOR MERCY REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Paris.—M. Millerand has rejected the appeal for mercy lodged by Landru, who will consequently be guillotined next week.

LANDRU EXECUTED

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Paris.—Landru was executed at Versailles at six o'clock this morning.

EXEMPLARY IMPERTURBABILITY,

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Versailles.—Landru was executed at dawn to-day. He maintained his imperturbable calm to the very end, and never ceased to protest his innocence.

Having dressed with scrupulous care, Landru impassively submitted to having his hair shaved and beard trimmed. He declined to hear Mass, as he declared that he did not wish to keep his executioner waiting. Cordons of police and the formations of troops kept at bay immense crowds assembled outside the gaol.

ROYAL WEDDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 9 a.m. Feb. 26.

Crowded London is taking an ever-growing interest in Tuesday's Royal wedding in Westminster Abbey, for which feverish preparations are in full swing. The wedding cake was delivered yesterday; it stands six feet high and weighs over five hundred pounds. A feature of this mighty cake is the representation of four Grecian temples.

Never has the Royal bride, it seems, received a more wonderful collection of presents which already number 1,200. Princess Mary is still busy every day receiving and graciously acknowledging from all quarters most costly gifts. Jewellery alone, which has evoked such admiration on the part of guests at the series of brilliant wedding receptions given by Their Majesties, is estimated to be worth 150,000 sterling. The stones are guarded day and night.

Princess Mary however, is devoting a larger part to numerous funds subscribed to charities.

LORD AND LADY READING'S PRESENTS.

Lord and Lady Reading have given Princess Mary gold gem-studded ornaments based on the form of a lotus bud. The Aga Khan has sent a pair of ivory objets d'arts studded with diamonds.

GENOA PLANS.

TEN-YEARS' TRUCE.

PREMIERS' MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In connection with to-day's meeting between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Poincare, it is stated, in well-informed quarters, that the main features of the former's plan for Genoa is to establish a ten years' truce throughout the Europe; every nation formally agreeing to respect frontiers during that period and to abstain from an aggression; to devote themselves to the stabilisation of finance and commerce; and to agree upon a universal reduction of land armaments.

The "Temps" suggests that Mr. Lloyd George contemplates a definite treaty limiting, in detail the land armaments on the same lines as the Naval Treaty.

MEETING OF PREMIERS.

Paris.—Mr. Lloyd George and M. Poincare meeting at Boulogne to day, is ascribed to the instrumentality of Earl of Derby. The meeting will be very brief owing to the necessity of Mr. Lloyd George returning to confer with Messrs. Griffith and Collins to-morrow on Irish affairs. The utmost precautions are being taken to ensure strict privacy at the conference between the two statesmen.

ENTETE STONGER THAN EVER.

FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Mr. Lloyd George interviewed at Boulogne said; "We are in a complete agreement on all the points and proper atmosphere has been created and the Entete is stronger than ever. France and Great Britain will work together for reconstruction of Europe. We certainly should not press for a recognition of the Soviet if guarantees for the forthcoming Genoa Conference are not satisfactory.

QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED.

Boulogne.—The Lloyd George Poincare meeting has concluded. The two premiers reached a complete understanding regarding the conditons under which the Genoa Conference is to be held and its postponement till April 10th. The entire agreement was, also reached on all the essentials of the Franco British Pact which will be ready for the signature within a few days. The question whether disarmament will be discussed at Genoa was not mentioned. Both the premiers expressed greatest satisfaction at the result of the talk.

FRANCO BRITISH PACT.

ENTIRE AGREEMENT REACHED

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Boulonie.—A communique issued states M. Poincare Mr. Lloyd George had four hours' talk regarding certain problems particularly relating to the Genoa Conference and agreed that political guarantes are to be secured in order to prevent encroachments on the rights of the league of nations, on the post-war treaty and on reparations rghts the expert of different powers will meet in London shortly. The premiers carried away the certainty that no political difficulties stand in the way of the two nations working together.

ADMISSION OF SOVIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Paris.—Semi-officially stated Mr. Lloyd George M. Poincare agreed the Cannes resolution regarding the abstention of agression does not impair the right to inflict sanctions in case of the failure of Gumany to fulfil the Treaty of Versailles. The admission of the Soviet to the Genoa Conference will not entail a complete recognition which the question will be reserved till the end of the Conference. The disarmament question will not be discussed at Genoa. The eastern question is to be settled without delay.

PORTUGESE GOVT. RETURNS TO LISBON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 0-30 p.m. Feb. 25.

Madrid.—A Lisbon message says that Government returned to capital on February 22nd. 15,000 troops have been distributed at strategical points around the city. All is quiet in country.

CONDITIONS STRICTLY TO BE FULFILLED.

NON-VIOLENCE ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

ALL AMENDMENTS THROWN OUT.

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE---A PEOPLE'S RIGHT.

DELHI DECISION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

Since my last telegram giving a forecast of the resolutions that were expected to be discussed at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, many events have happened which go to prove that Mahatma Gandhi is having a tug of war with his followers of the extreme left who will not rest satisfied unless the manifold restrictions placed in the way of the adoption of mass and individual Civil Disobedience were considerably relaxed. The Committee met last night to consider the Resolution of the Working Committee which was moved by Mahatma Gandhi:—

"This resolution while confirming the Bardoli decision, grants individual civil disobedience both of a defensive and aggresive character in respect of particular places or particular laws at the instance of and upon permission being granted therefore by the respective provincial committee; provided that such Civil Disobedience shall not be permitted unless all the conditions laid down by the Congress or the All-India Congress Committee or the Working Committee are strictly fulfilled; yet holds Civil Disobedience to be the right and duty of a people, to be exercised and performed whenever the state opposes the declared will of the people and permits peaceful picketing of foreign cloth as well as liquor, besides unequivocally declaring that the Bardoli decision does not mean any abandonment of the original Congress programme on Non-Co-operation or the permanent abandonment of mass civil disobedience but that the necessary atmosphere for it can be established by workers concentrating upon the constructive programme as framed at Bardoli."

This decision comes, as it were, as a reply to the threat offered by Sir William Vincent in the Legislative assembly in answer to a question from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. Mahatma Gandhi moved this resolution which was seconded by Mr. Patel. I understand that Mr. Moonjee of Nagpur then moved for the appointment of a "Committee to enquire as to where and how far the spirit of non-violence exist in the country and in what localities the necessary atmosphere for [illegible] civil disobedience prevails. The object of this proposal was obviously to postpone civil disobedience but the meeting, after more than three hours' heated debate, rejected it by a large majority. Further consideration of the main resolution will be taken up this afternoon. It is stated that so far not less than forty amendments have been received in respect of Mahatma Gandhi's resolution most of which urge relaxation of the conditions put down as necessary for starting Civil Disobedience. It is therefore obvious that Mahatma Gandhi will have to meet a storm but there are no doubt indications that his influence will eventually prevail and that a satisfactory settlement of the future Congress programme will be arrived at.

The proceedings are strictly confined to the members of the committee.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

The following is the text of the main resolution moved by Mahatma Gandhi at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee yesterday, on which discussion is still going on:—

"The All-India Congress Committee having carefully considered the resolutions passed by the Working Committee at its meeting held at Bardoli on the 11th and 12th instant confirms the said resolutions and further resolves that Individual Civil Disobedience whether of a defensive or aggressive character may be commenced in respect of particular places or particular laws at the instance of and upon permission being granted therefor that such Civil Disobedience shall not be permitted unless all the conditions laid down by the Congerence Committee are strictly fulfilled.

Reports having been received from various quarters that picketing regarding foreign cloth is as necessary as liquor picketing, the All-India Congress Committee authorises such picketing of a *bona fide* character on the same terms as liquor picketing mentioned in the Bardoli resolutions. The All-India Congress Committee wishes it to be understood that the resolutions of the Working Committee do not mean abandonment of the original Congress programme of non-co-operation or permanent abandonment of mass civil disobedience, but considers that an atmosphere of necessary mass non-violence can be established by the workers concentrating upon the constructive programme framed by the Working Committee at Bardoli. The All-India Congress Committee is of opinion that the Congress has achieved considerable success in every item of non-co-operation and that the spirit of non-co-operation which pervades the atmosphere has strengthened the country and full non-co-operation alone will lead ultimately to real friendship and equality.

The All-India Congress Committee holds civil disobedience to be the right and duty of the people to be exercised and performed whenever the State opposes the declared will of the people. Individual civil disobedince of orders or laws by a single individual or an ascertained number or group of individuals. Therefore a prohibited public meeting where admission is regulated by tickets and to which no unauthorised admission is allowed is an instance of individual civil disobedience whereas a prohibited meeting to which the general public is admitted without any restriction is an instance of mass civil disobedience. Such civil disobedience is defensive when a prohibited public meeting is held for conducting a normal activity although it may result in arrest. It would be agressive if it is held not for any normal activity but merely for the purpose of courting arrest and imprisonment."

INDIVIDUAL CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

The All-India Congress Committee met yesterday evening to review the decision of its executive suspending certain activities of the Congress. Before the Committee assembled the members of the Working Committee had an informal conference with Provincial Congress leaders in order to gauge the feeling among them on their decision regarding suspension. The Working Committee then met and decided upon the main resolution which Mr. Gandhi moved in the big committee last evening. This resolution while confirming the Bardoli decision proposes to sanction practically all the important activities which had been suspended, with the exception of mass civil disobedience as contemplated at Bardoli.

In opening the proceedings of the committee Hakim Ajmal Khan who presided appealed to the members to keep in view the absolute necessity for unity among them. Although the Committee sat till midnight the debate on the resolution did not make appreciable progress. The committee again meets to-day when it will discuss a large number of amendments the majority of which tend to go a step further than even the resolution. The main resolution while confirming the Bardoli decision sanctions individual civil disobbedience whether of a defensive or aggressive character, picketing regarding foreign cloth and liquor provided the necessary conditions laid down on previous occasions are fulfilled.

DR. MUNJI'S RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

The All-India Congress Committee commenced its sittings from 7-30 p.m. instead of 1 p.m. some two hundred members attended. Madras members were not present. Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya and Nitrajan were admitted though the Associated press

(Continued on next page.)

RIGHT POLICY FOR INDIA.

GENEROUS ACTION NEEDED.

MR. SASTRI'S OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Rt. Hon. S. Sastri interviewed by the Manchester Guardian" remarked that opinion in England showed a tendency to harden against Indian interests. He declared that the intelligentsia of India would not tolerate any return to autocratic rule. Nothing was more calculated to confirm disinterested Indian politicians in their loss of faith in pledges of the government than the statements of the members of the Cabinet seeming to indicate that they were still blindly groping for a policy for India, that the Indians must not regard any lines of progress as settled that possibly steps hitherto taken in the direction of making a constitution for India might be arrested or even reversed. He urged the authorities to show by generous action that without vacillation or intermission they were keen on an Indian policy of beneficent advance.

STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE

LIST OF MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Following eleven members of the House of Commons have been appointed as members of the Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs:—

Francis Acland.
Hon. William Ormesby-Gore.
Reginald Nicholson.
Ben Spoor.
Sir Thomas Bennett.
Sir Henry Craik.
Sir William Joynson-Hicks.
Sir J. D. Rees.
Major-General Sir Charles Townshend.
Major Glyn.
Colonel Wedgwood.

READING DESPATCH.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon promised to present Lord Reading's despatch and other papers next week, probably on March 1st.

INDIAN WOMEN STUDENTS IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Earl and Countess Lytton were entertained by Mrs. Villiers Stuart, to-day, in the interests of work of the Indian Womens' Education Association. Sir M. Bhownaggree appealed to Earl Lytton to encourage the provision of funds in India for her educational needs here, because Indians were naturally a proud people, and other countries' efforts in this connexion were not now regarded as being altogether welcome.

Earl Lytton replied that the War had led to a shortage of money for good objects in many countries. He pointed out that the great need existed in Bengal itself for educational expansion, but he gladly promised to convey a message to the Students' Committee in Calcutta, and also to others, stressing the need for looking after Indian Women students in Britani.

CABLE ITEMS.

The report of the inquiry held over the loss of the British airship R. 38 which broke its back over the Humber last August, attributes the accident to structural weakness of design.

Johannesburg.—A heavy explosion of dynamite on the main railway line near Doornfontein has resulted in a slight displacement of the line.

The late Sir William Matthews left 101,000 sterling.

Ottawa.—The Provisional census figures give the population of Canada as 8,772,000 an increase in a decade of 1,475,000.

Toulon Reb. 24.—The festivities in honour of the visit of the British Atlantic battle-cruiser squadron included a banquet at which speeches were made urging an Anglo-French Alliance.

New York.—Three comparatively unimportant brokerage houses have failed. This makes the week's failures seven.

Johannesburg.—Five successive dynamite explosions have occurred near one shafts of the City Deep Mine, but have not produced stoppage of Working.

London, Feb. 26.—In the Rugby football international matches played to-day resulted as follows:—England eleven points, Wales eleven points; Scotland six points, Ireland three points.

PRESS ACT.

REPEALING BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S UNANIMOUS REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

It is understood that the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal the Press Act has completed the report which is unanimous.

MESPOT'S COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

It is reported that Sir John Maitland Salmond K.C.B., C.M.G., an Air-Officer Commanding (Inland Area) R.A.M. is to be appointed Commander-in-Chief, Mesopotamia.

ITALIAN CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Rome.—The King has approved ex-finance Ministers Fatta's list of ministers composing eight Democrats, there, members of the Popular party, one Agrarian, one socialist Reformest one Right Liberal. M. Facta takes premiership and the Home Affairs; M. Schanzer Foreign Affairs; Amendola the Colonies; Bertone the Finance; Disgalea the War and Devito Marine.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Rome.—The Government have notified the various powers concerned that the Genoa Conference must be postponed owing to the continuation of Ministerial crisis in Italy.

COVERED COURT TENNIS CHAMPION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

St. Moritz Frenchman Cochet has won the final of the men's Singles in the World's Covered Court Tennis Championship.

GENERAL REDUCTIONS.

GEDDES COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The savings recommended by the third and final report of the Geddes Committee total 8 3/4 millions and include further reduction since the issue of the first report of three millions in respect of war pensions. The most interesting savings are in the Colonial group which provides 2½ millions, and the Foreign Office, 304,000 sterling.

The Geddes report registers the conclusion that as long as the existing British responsibilities in the Middle East continue, the Committee cannot suggest further modification of the arrangements made by Mr. Churchill. On this basis it would appear possible to reduce the estimates for the Middle Eastern services for 1922-23 to approximately ten and half millions in the provisional estimates subject to further economies resulting from the successful development of Mr. Churchill's policy.

The Geddes Committee recommends special investigation into the rates of pay and conditions of all public services. It declares that it is convinced that great economies can be realised in the fighting services if the control of the Treasury over them is vastly increased and brought up to the standard which obtains in case of civil departments.

The Committee recommends imposition of definite ration for the fighting services.

ADMIRALTY EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The Admiralty has issued a statement claiming that it has made further large reductions which have now been approved, reducing the proposed estimates for 1922-23 by twenty-two million sterling to under sixty-one million sterling.

RUSSIAN RELIEF.

QUESTION IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

London.—In the House of Lords, replying to the Archbishop of Canterbury's appeal for State contribution to Russian famine relief, Marquess Curzon said that he had made a request for grant to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but without success.

Sir Robert Horne had reminded him that there were two million unemployed in Britain.

Lord Emmott announced that Sir Benjamin Robertson was willing to give his services in organising relief.

Yet another insurance concern First national Reinsurance Co. a company belonging to City capitalists group has filed winding up petition.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES NEGLECTED.

GOVT. POLICY CRITICISED.

MR. SUBEDAR'S EVIDENCE.

The Indian Fiscal Commission resumed enquiry on Saturday under the presidency of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola when Sir Montagu Dowobb of Karachi too was present. The first witness was Mr. Manu Subedar.

At the outset Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola drew Mr. Manu Subedar's attention to his remarks in his written statement which was tantamount to casting reflections on the integrity and *bona fides* of the personnel of the commission. The passage in question reads thus:—

"I am puzzled whether I should regard this Commission as sitting as a National Commission in order to determine how the prosperity of this country as a whole could be safeguarded against alien attacks and exploitation, or whether it is sitting to decide how England will, as a matter of some little concession, permit the exploitation of this country to be faintly disguised by certain minor tinkering with the present tariff system."

Mr. Subedar in reply expressed his absolute faith in the integrity of the personnel of the Commission. He said they were all honourable men and men of honesty. His objection was to the terms of reference which the Government had prepared for the Commission.

The President pointed out the criticism Mr. Subedar had passed in another passage and hoped he would withdraw it. The passage ran thus:—

"Looking at the questions framed for the Commission it is obious that a very subtle attempt is being made to bring forth from the mouth of Indian witnesses the necessity of leaving the exports of India absolutely free."

Mr. Subedar said he had no intention of casting any reflection on the Commission or its personnel individually, but if the Commission still read any reflections he was prepared to withdraw them.

RAILWAY POLICY.

In reply to the President, Mr. Subedar Subedar said the present railway policy of the Government was dictated by the interest of the export trade which was largely controlled by foreigners and also by a policy of raising large railway revenue. He recommended to subordinate the railway policy to the interest of industrial development of the country. The resultant drop in the railway revenue, he said, could be made up by higher tariffs on indigenous manufactures.

Sir M. B. Dadabhoy.—Do you think that the present railway policy should be discontinued or abandoned?

A.—I think the present policy should be very considerably revised.

Q.—You know, Mr. Subedar, that millions and millions of rupees are invested in the Indian railways, you are also aware that the largest revenue of the Government of India comes from the Indian railway revenue, how do you then subordinate the railway revenue to the other interests?

A.—I think increase of revenue about twice or three times on industries would meet the exigency.

Q.—You recommend further tariff?

A.—Yes, I recommend further tariff on (1) industries and import. I do not think that the revenue of the Government of India would be seriously damaged but in case it is damaged, it should be met with further tax on industries and on import of certain class of finished articles.

Q.—Are you in favour of high tariff. Do you think high tariff will be justified in India under present conditions.

A.—I do not think it will affect Indian interests.

Q.—Do you recommend to tax industry?

A.—Yes, I advise to tax industry.

Q.—What is your method of taxation?

A.—Taxation on nett profits.

Q.—Would you keep the present income tax or increase it?

A.—If you follow national policy then they must tax Indian Industries and I want go to super tax and income tax.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas—Did you ever criticize Government policy before?

A—Yes about three or four years ago.

Q.—You advocate the policy of high tariff.

A.—Yes, to the extent of 100 per cent. of certain finished articles.

Q.—How will it affect the country?

A.—The consumers will have to economise. But the surplus indigenous goods will have an opportunity of sale.

In reply to Mr. R. A. Mant, Mr. Subedar said by disingenuous policy of Government he meant that Government were too much disinclined to carry out their pronouncements made from time to time in response to public opinion in regard to encouraging Indian industries.

Replying to Mr. Birla, witness said that he did not object to foreign firms establishing in India, but he suggested that Government should have powers without assigning any reason to buy over any industrial concern at a fair price. They may also give ten per cent. bonus.

In regard to the Shipping Companies Mr. Subedar suggested their registration in India so that the Income Tax may go to the Indian Exchequer.

Mr. Subedar also further stated:—

I am a Protectionist. I advocate protection for India because Indian industries have been ruined by conjunction of protection adopted by foreign countries and free trade forced on India. Historically the policy of the Government of India is the result of the tradition of the East India Company. The East India Company came to India as traders, but as gradually the country came to be controlled more and more by the Parliament and ultimately governed by the British nation, India came to be regarded as a plantation for growing raw materials and as suitable market for disposing of manufactures. The professions of the British Government in the matter of encouraging Indian industries have been *disingenuous*. It is inconceivable that the Government that could speed up the production of munitions in England as quickly as they actually did, could not have sustained from rapid decline and death the magnificent handicrafts of India or could not have established and encouraged modern industry of the factory type if they wanted to. Not only have the Government taken no steps for protection, but they have not even encouraged the purchase of locally-made goods. They have deliberately settled a policy of railway rates which any tyro could see was calculated to allow of minimum development. Their professions in the matter of purchases of stores from Indian manufactured goods appear to have been made merely to satisfy public opinion and evidently without any genuine intention of carrying them out. Notwithstanding the growth of a definite opinion amongst non-official Indian circles in the direction of a vigorous industrial policy the Government have always evaded the question until they found that the appointment of a Industries Commission was necessary politically to placate the Moderate opinion of the country. Even when making that appointment the Government excluded from their consideration all questions of tariff. It will be readily agreed that the problem of the industry of a country cannot possibly be considered isolated by itself. Even the Industries Commission was not allowed to lay down definite lines as to the policy of stores purchase of this country. For that we had the mockery of the appointment of a separate Committee. The expectations aroused from the Report of this Committee have been dashed to the ground as the Government have decided to adopt the report made by the late Director-General of Stores in London and the present Director-General of Stores. The grievances in connection with the bearing of internal railway rates on inland industries was sympathetically considered and reported on by the Railway Committee, but we find no symptom of any action whatsoever being taken. The only action which is taken, is one which will feed British Industries with fresh orders at high prices.

In regard to handloom industry Mr. Subedar said:—

This question puts the witness to the horns of a dilemma whether by the establishment of large industries of the factory type the handloom industries of this country will not be hurt. In so far as handloom industries afford employment to a very large number of people, any violent displacement of this is to be deprecated. But as a matter of fact they have been displaced and they have been allowed to be killed by the policy pursued by the Government of India in the past few years. If they are doomed to death,—and they must vanish,—I would rather that they vanished and were wiped out by the hands of Indians so that the larger wealth, larger technical skill, larger power of organisation and invention arising from the pursuit of large factory industries, should at least remain in the country. It is humiliating to think that the handicrafts of India should be killed not for the benefits of Indian factories, Indian employees and Indian enterprise, but for the benefit of foreigners.

MARWADI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In the written statement the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce writing about the handloom industry, stated:—

We strongly favour handloom industries. The cotton handloom industry is one of the best customers of the cotton mills. It supplies the wants of a large part of the village population. India is a country of villages. The urban population of India is only 10 per cent. of its total population compared with 75 per cent. of England, 49 per cent. of Canada, 55 per cent. of United States, and 49 per cent. of Japan. The agriculturists are not actively engaged in agriculture all throughout the year. They require occupation for the time they are idle. The women and children of the agriculturists can profitably devote their time to such industries. This will add to their scanty income and removed their indebtedness with its consequential benefits. There are many hand industries, besides the cotton loom, which can be advantageously introduced among the farmers, such as knitting, button-making, etc.

The Commission then adjourned till Monday.

VILLAGE SELF GOVT.

"HINDERING WIDESPREAD INTRODUCTION."

(Associated Press.)

Replying to the farewell address presented by the Dacca District Village Union Association, Lord Ronaldshay said it was difficult to understand the mentality of persons, who, while they professed to be working in the cause of Swaraj, yet set to work to hinder the widespread introduction of village Self-Government which was the foundation upon which Swaraj in its wider aspects must be built up. Happily Dacca had had a considerable experience of the actual working, and, as stated in the Address, occupied the premier position in respect of the advance of local Self-Government.

Z Z

CONFERENCE OF ULEMAS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Secretary reception committee all India Ulema Conference Ajmer wires under date February 22nd:—

In accordance with the Resolution of Executive Committee of All-India *Ulema-Jamiat*, the inhabitants of Ajmer invite a special Conference of *Ulema* of Hind for the guidance of the Muslims through the present situation in light of *Shariat*. Members of the said *Jamiat* are cordially invited to attend this Conference.

It would be advisable for the members to inform the Secretary of the Reception Committee *Jamiat-ut-Ulemai*, Ajmer of their arrival before first proximo.

The Reception Committee will make arrangements for the boarding and lodging of the members of *Jamiat* only, the other people who wish to attend the Conference will have to make their own arrangements. Programme of the Conference will be published as early as possible.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

Commander Nicholson addressed at Metcalfe House this evening, a large and distinguished audience on the subject of "Development of Wireless Communication in British India and Indian States." Commander Nicholson said the development of wireless in India was desirable and such development could no doubt be fostered on sound lines. Provided suitable steps were taken now, while means of communication was in its infancy in this country, it would not be necessary to initiate a grand scheme of reorganisation. The nucleus of an efficient organisation already existed. It only required co-ordinated development and of this the co-ordination must rest with the Government, while development should be largely in the hands of people. The organisation adopted by the Government aimed at providing following wireless facilities in British India: firstly, a high speed commercial service between more important centres, as an adjunct to the land lines; secondly, a service which provides for the requirements of local Governments as an adjunct to extension of or alternative to the local land lines and also to feed or distribute from the high speed service; and, thirdly, a system of licensed stations for business, educational and research purposes. The speaker said that not only was it essential that there be a complete co-ordination for the development of wireless, but that such co-ordination must necessarily be in the hands of central authority, and preferably, the Government of India.

Continuing, Commander Nicholson said it was not desired to repress development and use of the wireless in any way, on the contrary Government desired to do everything in their power to encourage its use as far as might be found necessary or desirable. In adopting this policy of free development, Government had inevitably to assume the responsibility of safeguarding all users of the wireless as well as themselves. For example, it would be absurd to license a man to carry out expensive and lengthy experiments, say, at Delhi and next day to find that the Government of Punjab had licensed a station 50 miles away from Delhi under such conditions as to completely nullify the efforts of the first man. Similiarly, if two adjacent provinces decided to erect feeder stations, even for purely local traffic, they would be inoperative, unless their power waves and hours of working were so arranged that they avoided mutual interference. He continued "It is, therefore, proposed that as regards the license stations applications for licenses shall be examined by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs and will be referred to the local Government for concurrence before license is issued. The license will be issued to the individual by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs through the local government and Inspection and control of the stations will be undertaken by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs without charge. The local Government will be kept informed of all dealings with the licensed stations.

The speaker added that the basic principles outlined by him were generally capable of application in Indian States, subject to certain modifications.

E. I. RY. STRIKE

POSITION ON SATURDAY

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The following communique has been issued to-day by the Agent of the East Indian Railway with regard to strike:—Position at Dhanbad, Asansol and Tundla is unchanged. Staff at Ghaziabad are gradually resuming. At Burdwan, more traffic staff have resumed. At Raneegunge also staff are resuming freely. On Thursday night, a rail was placed across the tract near Borachuck station, between Asansol and Sitarampur, but was noticed by the drivers of two coupled light engines who removed it. At Burdwan, last night stones were thrown at the driver of a goods train from Bandel.

Yesterday four coal trains were worked to Howrah one to docks and two to Naihati. At Burdwan at 3 a.m. to-day as a 6 Down-Express was leaving the station, an Indian boarded an intermediate class compartment on the off-side and attacked a European lady with a knife. The lady, who was alone, caught hold of the knife and her hand was badly cut. The adjoining compartment was occupied by six Indians, one of whom pulled the alarm chain. On the train stopping, the assailant bolted with lady's purse which was afterwards found empty near where the train had stopped. After being medically treated the lady went on to Howrah by the Punjab mail. The Magistrate of Burdwan is holding an enquiry but the incident is believed to have no connection with the strike.

PANDIT KAMAL NATH ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

Pandit Kamal Nath, organiser of the Railway Union Office, Allahabad, was arrested yesterday on a warrant under Section 505, Indian Penal Code, for having made certain alleged offending statements in his speech at the meeting of the railwaymen held on Thursday last that was addressed by Mr. C. F. Andrews.

The strike situation here is practically the same. A number of station coolies have resumed work.

In the upper sections, there is a great improvement in the strike situation. The Locomotive Department men at Jubbulpore have resumed duty and a number of men are returning here also.

MR. C. R. DAS SUFFERING FROM FEVER

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Mr. C. R. Das is suffering from low fever for some days past in the jail.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION FOR PALESTINE.

ARAB DELEGATION'S OBJECTIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The Palestine Arab Delegation, replying to the draft proposals for the Palestine Constitution, objects to the retention of the principle of a Jewish National Home and contends the draft is not consonant with the clauses of the League of Nation's Covenant which recognises the independence of the Palestine people, subject to the rendering of advice and assistance by the mandatory Power. The Delegation demands that the inhabitants of Palestine should be given fuller control of their own affairs.

BRITISH TRADE SHIP SAILINGS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

It has been decided to postpone the sailing of the British Trade ship till definite signs of recovery in the world trade are apparent.

"ESPOIR" TO BE RELEASED

CONFISCATION OF CARGO.

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 0-30 p.m. Feb. 25.

Athens.—After a prolonged meeting the Cabinet has announced that, despite the French threat to take reprisals, Government maintained their decision to confiscate the cargo of coal on the steamer "Espoir" while releasing the ship. The French Minister in Greece has now demanded unconditional release of the ship with cargo.

SITUATION IN S. AFRICA.

POSITION DANGEROUS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 25.

Capetown.—In the House of Assembly, General Smuts denied the rumour that the Government was calling upon armed forces to deal with the commandres movement but he said that the position had recently become more dangerous. The government was increasing the police force to protect peaceful workers.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES RECRUITED BY S. AFRICAN GOVT.

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 11-35 p.m., Feb. 25.

Johannesburg.—The Government has called for a thousand special constables. The Commando has kidnapped and roughly handled a colliery official and two companions, but subsequently released them.

CITY EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In order to calm the doubt regarding reasons for the failure of the City Equitable Insurance Company, the Official Receiver has made a statement. Investigations made hitherto show the immediate cause has been the company's highly speculative financial dealings, largely by the act of, and under the direction of the Chairman of the Company.

Many investments were wholly unsuitable from the insurance standpoint and many unrealisable. The last bablance-sheet issued on February 28th of the last year did not disclose the company's true position.

CHINA TEA TRADE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Replying in the House of Commons, to Mr. Forrest, Sir Robert Horne stated the Customs Revenue from China tea during the past three years was £221,000 £179,000, and £238,000 sterling respectively. He said he was not informed regarding Mr. Forrest's allegation that the differential tea duty was ruining the China tea trade with Great Britain and thereby impending export of manufactures to China, nor with regard to the question whether Indian and Ceylon Tea Associations objected to the removal of the differential rate

THE "ROMA" CATASTROPHE.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

New York.—A sensation has been caused by the publication of the letters recently written to his father by Lieutenant Smythe, a victim of the "Roma" catastrophe, in which he declared that the airship behaved so badly on previous trip over Washington that majority of the crew were of opinion that the vessel was unsafe. Lt. Smythe himself felt convinced that it would be criminal negligence to fly the airship again without constructional changes.

AERONAUTICAL COMMISSION

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Paris.—The Commission of Aeronautical Control has notified Germany that the construction and importation of civil aircraft may be resumed on May 5. The Allies are at present negotiating concerning the future methods of supervision of aeronautics in Germany and subsequent abolition of the Commission of Control.

SIR ERIC GEDDES.

EXPLAINS HIS RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Sir Eric Geddes, in a letter explaining the reasons for his resignation from the House of Commons, says that he has completed the specific task for which he entered Parliament, and now he is leaving England on a holiday.

CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA

(Continued from previous page.)

reported was not allowed. Yet it had circulated the resolution which Mahatmaji placed before meeting instead of the Bardoli resolutions. A point of order was raised and the President was requested to ask if anybody wanted to place the Bardoli resolutions instead of the one that Mahatmaji brought forward for the committee was convened especially to confirm the Bardoli resolutions. The General Secretary asked the house to take them as read and the house should move any amendment, rejection or modification as they choose.

MAHATMA ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY.

Then Mahatmaji made a speech clearly explaining his position and asserting now and then that he was the man upon whom the responsibility rested and not Pandit Malaviya. He said if the house thought fit to remove the adjective 'non-violent' before the word non-cooperation he would no longer be responsible for the majority but would work out his programme remaining in a minority. Mahatma's proposition was duly seconded by Mr. V. J. Patel.

Dr. Munji moved the following resolution that while not approving the haste with which mass civil disobedience was recommended twice for being put into practice in Bardoli and with equal haste was twice suspended, which fact had eventually culminated in national humiliation, this committee is of opinion that the time has come to examine the practicability or otherwise of the principles on which the movement of Non-Co-operation has been organised and to ascertain the practical results hitherto attained with a view to chalk out a practical programme of work in future and for this purpose appoints a sub-committee of investigation and to draw up points of reference of investigation.

Swami Satyadeo seconded and Messrs. Abhyanks and Aney supported the resolution strongly.

Pandit Malaviya made a long speech. Mr. Sengupta brought an amendment to delete first portion of Dr. Munji's resolution but both the amendment and resolution failed. Dr. Munji made it clear that the adjective non-violent is not to be deleted but its meaning is to be cleared. The committee will sit to-day at 2 p.m. to consider a number of amendments to the Bardoli resolutions.

MAJORITY IN FAVOUR OF MAHATMA'S RESOLUTION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

The Congress Committee resumed its sitting this afternoon at two to discuss Mahatma Gandhi's resolution. It appears there were seventy amendments to the motion some of which urged permission to start mass Civil Disobedience and the relaxation of the conditions therefore. I am writing this brief message at ten in the night when the committee is still in session. I understand that a large number of amendments have been disposed of and that it will take some two hours more to finish the remaining ones. It is stated that the house was generally in favour of Mahatmajee's resolution and that the wrangle is now about the details of the programme.

MAHATMA'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 26.

The All-India Congress Committee came to a decision at ten last night after eight hours' discussion. It passed, with two minor verbal alterations, the main resolution moved by Mr. Gandhi. The debate revealed that the views put forward by Pandit Malaviya merely to confirm the Bardoli resolution and the opinion for abandonment of civil disobedience and non-co-operation, found no support in any quarter of the house.

Swami Shraddhanand who held the latter view did not attend the meeting and withdrew his amendment by a letter to the General Secretary without giving grounds for his action.

The main ight centred round two proposals one of Maharashtra and the other of the Bengal delegates. The former demanded a committee of enquiry into the working of non-co-operation programme with a view to overhaul it if necessary.

The Bengal members urged that the Provincial Committees be authorised to sanction defensive civil disobedience if only they could be sure of necessary atmosphere of non-violence and if means adopted were peaceful, legitimate, and moral. They pointed out that other restrictions regarding khaddar and untouchability etc. though necessary, need not be made indispensable conditions for fitting them to launch upon the campaign of disobedience, Both the parties made strong and forceful representations of their views which when put to house, found a large majority against them.

It appears that the resolution which Mr. Gandhi moved, does not strictly reflect his personal views but was drafted to meet the general opinion prevalnt among the Congress leaders as ascertained by the Working Committee at the informal conference with them. The main clause of the resolution says that individual civil disobedience, whether of a defensive or aggressive character may be commenced, etc.

THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution as finally passed by the All-India Congress Committee reads:—

The All-India Congress Committee having carefully considered the resolutions passed by the Working Committee at its meeting held at Bardoli on the 11th and 12th instant, confirms the said resolutions with the modifications noted therein and further resolves that individual civil disobedience, whether of a defensive or aggressive character, may be commenced in respect of particular places, or particular laws, at the instance of, and upon a permission being granted therefore by the respective Provincial Committees.

Provided that such civil disobedience shall not be permitted unless all the conditions laid down by the Congress or the All-India Congress Committee or the Working Committee are strictly fulfilled.

Reports having been received from various quarters that picketing regarding foreign cloth is as necessary as liquor picketing, the All-India Congress Committee authorises such picketing of a *bona fide* character on the same terms as liquor picketing mentioned in the Bardoli resolutions.

NO ABANDONMENT.

The All-India Congress Committee wishes it to be understood that the resolutions of the Working Committee do not mean an abandonment of the original Congress programme of Non-Cooperation or permanent abandonment of mass civil disobedience, but considers that an atmosphere of necessary mass non-violence can be established by the workers concentrating upon the constructive programme framed by the Working Committee at Bardoli. The All-India Congress Committee holds civil disobedience to be the right and duty of the people to be exercised and performed whenever the State opposed the declared will of the people.

WHAT IS INDIVIDUAL C. D.?

Note:—Individual civil disobedience is disobedience of orders or laws by a single individual or an ascertained number or group of individuals; therefore, a prohibited public meeting where admission is regulated by tickets and to which no unauthorised admission is allowed, is an instance of individual civil disobedience whereas a prohibited meeting to which the general public is admitted without any restriction, is an instance of Mass Civil Disobedience.

Such civil disobedience is defensive, when a prohibited public meeting is held for conducting a normal activity, although it may result in arrests. It would be aggressive, if it is held, not for any normal activity, but merely for the purpose of courting arrests and imprisonments.

The modifications in the Working Committee's resolution at Bardoli above referred to are of a very minor verbal character.

SHAKING THE MANES

BY M. K. GANDHI

How can there be any compromise whilst the British Lion continues to shake his gory claws in our faces? Lord Birkenhead reminds us that Britain has lost none of her hard fibre. Mr. Montagu tells us in the plainest language that the British are the most determined nation in the world, who will broke no interference with their purpose. Let me quote the exact words telegraphed by Reuter:—

"If the existence of our Empire were challenged, the discharge of responsibilities of the British Government to humanity prevented and demands were made on the very mistaken belief that we contemplated retreat from India—then India would not challenge with success the most determined people in the world, who would once again answer the challenge with all the vigour and determination at their command."

Both Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Montagu little know that India is prepared for all "the hard fibre" that can be transported across the seas and that her challenge was issued in the September of 1920 at Calcutta that India would be satisfied with nothing less than Swaraj and full redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs. This does involve the existence of the "Empire", and if the present custodians of the British Empire are not satisfied with its quiet transformation into a true Commonwealth of free nations, each with equal rights and each having the power to secede at will from an honourable and friendly partnership, all the determination and vigour of "the most determined people in the world" and the "hard fibre" will have to be spent in India in a vain effort to crush the spirit that has risen and that will neither bend nor break. It is true that we have no "hard fibre." The rice-eating, puny millions of India seem to have resolved upon achieving their own destiny without any further tutelage and without arms. In the Lokamanya's language it is their "birthright", and they will have it in spite of the "hard fibre" and in spite of the vigour and determination with which it may be administered. India cannot and will not answer this insolence with insolence, but if she remains true to her pledge, her prayer to God to be delivered from such a scourge will certainly not go in vain. No empire intoxicated with the red wine of power and plunder of weaker races has yet lived long in this world, and this "British Empire", which is based upon organised exploitation of physically weaker races of the earth and upon a continuous exhibition of brute force, cannot live if there is a just God ruling the universe. Little do these so-called representatives of the British nation realise that India has already given many of her best men to be dealt with by the British "hard fibre." Had Chauri Chaura not interrupted the even course of the national sacrifice, there would have been still greater and more delectable offerings placed before the Lion, but God had willed it otherwise. There is nothing, however, to prevent all those representatives in Downing Street and Whitehall from doing their worst. I am aware that I have written strongly about the insolent threat that has come from across the seas, but it is high time that the British people were made to realise that the fight that was commenced in 1920 is a fight to the finish, whether it lasts one month or one year or many months of many years and whether the representatives of Britain re-enact all the indescribable orgies of the Mutiny days with redoubled force or whether they do not. I shall only hope and pray that God will give India sufficient humility and sufficient strength to remain non-violent to the end. Submission to the insolent challenges that are cabled out on due occasions is now an utter impossibility.—"Young India."

TARDY MEASURES FOR RETRENCHMENT.

REDUCTION OF EXPENSES BY 60 LAKHS.

BILL TO PREVENT GAMBLING.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The sum total of the work of the Legislative Council on Saturday was that they passed the first reading of four Bills one of which repealing the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) was passed into law at one sitting—being non-contentious—with the blessings of Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas on behalf of the merchants of the city. The Bill to amend prevention of Gambling Act was also read the first time without any orations, except one from Mr. Kanji approving of the underlying principles. All the Bills were referred to Select Committees. The two bills to enhance the taxation of the Presidency came in for a good deal of criticism when they were before the Council. The first of them to be taken up was the Bill to amend Court Fees Act and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act.

A CUT OF 60 LAKHS.

Sir Chimanlal, who introduced it in the Council, was very tactful and he disarmed all opposition by saying that Government were going to make a cut of Rs. 60 lakhs in their budgetted expenditure. This announcement not only disarmed all opposition, but the members, particularly those whose strong point is co-operation at all costs and in all circumstances, tumbled over each other to congratulate the Government on their goodness and kindness of heart. Their one impression was that it was all too good to be blieved, for that very Government, only thirty-six hours before, had told the Council that it was impossible to effect any courtailment in the expenditure, try as they would. Those very members, who had waxed eloquent when the cinema taxation bill was brought forward, hastened forward to thank Government for this strategical gesture of co-operation. Sir Chimanlal went so far as to say that Government and the Council were at one in their intense desire for economy and as a token of their *bona fide* he announced a retrenchment of 60 lakhs This announcement stunned the more susceptible of the members. Sir Chimanlal was not content with this victory, and he also announced that they had not seen the last of Government's thirst for economy. Their vigilant eye was roaming over the field of expenditure—that very eye which was all along so blind,—and more money would be saved. This retrenchment was going to be distributed *pro rata* over all departments controlled by both the executive members and the "popular" Ministers. The first victim of this frankness was Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale—and Sir Chimanlal also bagged a second Rao Bahadur in Mr. Chitale.

SIR MUTALIK'S OPPOSITION.

Sardar Mutalik was made of stronger fibre and he opposed the taxation on the ground that it was not for any new expansion, but for ordinary expenditure which was growing enormously every year. For the last few years it was growing by leaps and bounds and now they had got a reduction of Rs. 60 lakhs, said the Sardar, and that too after the first bill was summarily rejected.

Mr. Purshottamdas, who is always long-winded whether in a mood of gratitude or opposition, thanked the Government and asked the Council to be graceful and grateful for what they had been given by the Government. He asked the Council to accept tris Bill as an earnest of the Government's good-will towards the Council, and Mr. M. Pradhan gently chimed in with his "Hear, Hear," and the Council duly laughed and felt grateful. Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, however, was in a critical mood, as always, and he did not swallow the bait held out for him by the Government. He expressed the sentiments of some of the members and a large part of the public when he said that thre was distrust between the Government and the people. He moved that the discussion be adjourned till March 11, when the grants were passed by the Council. Mr. Purshottamdas again had his say—and his proximity to the Presient gives him more opportunities of speaking than others who are at a distance—and rebuked the Council on their gracelessness. They had asked for a little and got more and where was the time for critical examination now? Moralising over human sins one of them being softness—he did not say whether it was of the head or the heart—he said there was also such a thing as hardness and the attitude of some membbers in opposing was tantamount to that. Mr. Purshottamdas at least cannot claim the virtue of hardness when he has to deal with Government, although he has got that virtue enough and to spare when dealing with N. C. Os. However, he found another ally in Mr. Petit, who asked the Council to take a sane view and a statesmanlike view of the situation and pass the Bill.

ECONOMY NOT AN AFTERTHOUGHT.

And Mr. Lawrence "entirely associated himself with his friend Mr. Petit" in all he had said on this occasion and denied that their anxiety for economy was an after-thought. They had been pining to affect economy, he told the Council, but only they had got no opportunity yet and when the spur was applied by the Council they readily gave in. Travelling allowances were to be cut down; vacancies were not to filled in; and leave was not going to be granted. These were the three avenues the Government had explored and more ways would be found out in course of time. Mr. Haji who followed him did not support the Bill and said that justice was the birthright of every person and to make it dearer was to deny it altogether. It was not proper that Justice should pay its way and no other country in the world did it. Mr. Lalbhai followed suit. Mr. Pradhan who stood up to take up cudgels on behalf of the Government had to be pulled up by the President and in the course of his reading of his manuscript oration had to be called to order four times by the Chair. This, however, did not deter him from speaking about the pernicious doctrines of making all government impossible." It was already late and had it not been for his entry as a speaker the Council would have died of *ennui*. He nobly acted the role he has assumed and the Council laughed heartily. After some further the Bill passed the first reading and was referred to a select Committee. Mr. Lawrence had the fairness to admit that as far as the Council were concerned there was perfect friendliness between them, though not outside of it

BILL TO INCREASE STAMP FEES.

The next Bill was the one to increase the stamp fee. Mr. Pahalajani who made a slashing attack on the Bill quoted facts and figures in support of his contention. Bombay, he said was the highest taxed province in India and most of the taxes came out of the pockets of the poor. Here the expenditure was Rs. 7 per head while in Bengal it was Rs. 2, the same being the case in Madras; in U.P., it was Rs. 3 and in the Punjab—which seems to be saddled with the blessings of strong men like Dyers and O'Dwyers. Ibbetsons and the whole tribe of them,—it was Rs. 2. Unless the rural population got something in return for the high taxation they would resent it—was the burden of the song of Mr. Pahalajani. More taxes meant more money and more money meant more expenses and so on. Mr. Kambbli also opposed. Mr. Chitale, who was obsessed by his craving for co-operation at all cost, asked the Council to pass the Bill. He went one better. He was simply at the astounded at the cut promised by the Government. While he had thought that the saving was to be small, here they were with a promise of 60 lakhs: for that one cut he was ready to give Government anything that was asked of him. It is very unfortunate that Mr. Chitale had had no opportunity of changing places with the Ministers, otherwise woe to the taxpayer with his ideas of economy. Mr. Chitale's bid for moderation, even in extravagance is wonderful! The Bill, however, passed the first reading and was referred to a Committee. The Council sat till after 7-30 p.m.

BILL FOR REPEAL OF COTTON CONTRACTS CONTROL.

After questions had been answered, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir introduced Bill II to repeal the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act 1919.

"The Bombay Cotton Contracts Board was constituted by the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act, 1919, as a temporary measures. It was intended to release the Board's control over the Trade with the new crop of 1921-22, and accordingly Bill No. XI of 1921 was introduced into Council repealing the Act with effect from 15th November 1921. Owing to certain misunderstandings among cotton traders, the effect of this repeal bill would have been to leave a number of contracts entered into prior to the date of repeal, without administrative machinery to put tsem into effect. In consequence of an appeal from all sections of the Trade, therefore, the Government of Bombay asked the Governor-General to withhold his assent to the repeal Bill. The present Bill is intended to take its place, and to give such notice to the Trade as to prevent a similar situation to that of November last again arising. By clause 2 of the Bill of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act is repealed with effect from 1st June 1922 but by clause 3 the Board will dispose of all disputes arising with regard to contracts for the purchase or sale of cotton to be delivered on or before 31st May 1922 provided that the application for the settlement of such disputes is made not later than 15th July 1922. Clause 5 provides that contracts for cotton to be delivered after 31st May 1922 are not void if they contravene any rule or by-law of the Board. When the last dispute is settled the Board will automatically cease to exist and the property of the Board will vest in Government for the Bombay of the cotton trade of the City of Bombay as provided in clause 4 which repeats with slight modification of language clause 3 of the former Bill."

Mr. Cowasji in introducing the bill said it was for rthe good of the trade that the Bill had been introduced and the trade in Bombay had no objection and that it was absolutely a harmless measure.

The first, second and the third reading were gone through and the Bill was passed into law.

COURT FEES ACT.

Bill No. VI to amend the Court Fees and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Acts was then introduced. The Bill was for the purpose of increasing the revenue of Government by enhancing the Court fees ,which had to be raised owing to the decreased value of money."

Sir Chimanlal said Government and the Council were at one in their desire that retrenchments should be made. In order to meet the desire of the Council which was the same as that of Government they had considered the matter of retrenchments and they were in a position to tell the Council that they had undertaken to make certain reductions and to carry them out during this year. Government were prepared to give effect to these assurances and he promised to present to the Council their proposals on Monday next.

DETAILS —NOT PRESENTED.

Owing to the short time at their disposal, it was not possible for Government to present to the Council the individual items which they proposed should be cut down, and it would be a dangerous thing to do for in their hurry they might cut down the most important and essential items. After due consideration Government would be able to tell the Council what items they were in a position to cut down this year, and they would then have to consider how to distribute the money among the various departments controlled by the members and the ministers. It would be a *pro-rata* reduction in the various departments, and the Council would see that their desire for reduction had been given effect to at once by Government. If the Council would pass the additional taxation Government, with the help of the cut, would try to meet the expenditure, and he thought they would be able to do so. They had made a reduction of 60 lakhs and they would still continue to keep a vigilent eye on the expenditure and if they had now reduced sixty lakhs it did mean that they had done their utmost. With the assistance and guidance of the Council they would do their utmost to economise, and he hoped the Council would sanction the additional taxation.

RAO BAHADUR KALE.

Rao Bahadur Kale supporting said the view of the Council was that while reduction was necessary in ordinary expenditure, taxation was necessary for expansion. The Council had no reasons to believe that any strenuous efforts had been towards retrenchments. The Budget amount was already high. The Government ought to have told the Secretary of State that there was no necessity for additional executive Councillors, but that opportunity the Government had let slip. They had an assurance that the additional taxation would be used for education and for meeting the deficit from the excise revenue. He thought that the ordinary expenditure should be cut down and the money should be used for building up a reserve. He said the whole litigant public should be affected by the amendment and not particular persons only

NEW TAXATION—NOT FOR EXPANSION.

Sardar V. N. Mutalik said the new taxation was not for the purpose of meeting any expansion, but for the purpose of meeting ordinary expenditure. The retrenchment had to be made, owing to the enormous growth of expenditure every year. They were increasing their expenditure at the rate of two crores of rupees per year and they had been given retrenchments of only sixty lakhs and Government had promised those retrenchments only after the last Bill had been thrown out.

Sir Chimanlal said they had been able to make this trenchment only during the short time at the disposal of Government.

Sirdar Mutalik continuing said Government had plenty of time at their disposal to make retrenchments, as since last year they had been asking for them. The Council had a right to expect Government to do something in the matter by reducing at least some crores of expenditure. That had not been done and the reduction promised was not enough to meet the wishes of the Council and unless the Council were fully convinced that every effort had been made towards retrenchments they would not sanction any fresh taxation.

MR. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKORDAS.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas said coming as the reduction did with grace from Government it was the duty of the Council to accept it as the earnest of Government's efforts towards a reduction. He, therefore, asked the fresh taxation to be passed. He hoped the Council would accept the Bill, and refer it to the Select Committee.He for one accepted the principle of additional taxation underlying the Bill. Government of Bombay should fight with the Government of India for the income tax, but in order to strengthen its hands for the purpose they should make a cut. Now that the figure of 60 lakhs had come only after 36 hours, he hoped the Council would accept the Bill.

Mr. M. W. Pradhan: Hear, hear.

Continuing he said the Council did not expect the Education Minister to make any reduction in his grant.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia supporting the Bill said he did so on the principle of expendency.

MR. PHALANJANI'S MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani said there had been a feeling of distrust between Government and the Council and the latter felt that they had not been treated fairly. The Council should have some time to consider the whole position, that has to say up till the grants had been passed. He moved that the discussion be adjourned till the 11th after the grants had been voted and after reductions had been made.

Rao Bahadur Chitale seconding said he did not see any the poor litigants should pay enhanced fees and the cinema-goers should go scot-free. He did not think that the Council rejected the former Bill without any motive.

Mr. Purshottamdas opposed the amendment on the ground that while they had asked for a lower reduction they had been given a reduction of sixty lakhs. He said there were several human weaknesses one of them being of too much softness; but then they should also not be too hard.

MR. DIPCHAND OJHA.

Mr. Dipchand Ojha opposed the motion for adjournment on rejection and said he had said on the last occasion he was there to co-operate with Government and Government should also co-operate with them. Within a few hours a cut of 60 lakhs had been made and he hoped another cut of 40 lakhs would be made. But he was for the adjournment on the ground that those who were opposed to the Bill would see their way to support it after the 11th March.

Sir Chimanlal opposed the motion for adjournment. The combined Government wanted to make a reduction and there was no occasion for the motion, he said.

The motion was declared lost but a poll was demanded and the result of it was that 22 voted for the motion and 48 against. The motion was lost.

Mr. Rewanshida G. Salyar (speaking in Marathi) said it was a very important bill and would affect the poor litigants. He asked them to ponder over the situation before passing the Bill into Law.

EDUCATION GRANT NOT TO BE REDUCED.

Mr. S. P. Kumbli, while thankful for the reductions promised, said no reduction should be made in the Education grant, for they had already seen "reduction" of five lakhs. There was no necessity for fresh taxation. The budget showed a minus balance of 314 lakhs and if a cut of 60 lacks were made, there would be unadditional closing balance of Rs. 29 lakhs. He did not think it was fair to pass such "Bill and it would be a breach of trust on their part to their constituents to accept such a taxation simply for the sake of building up a reserve they should not pass the Bill."

MR. PETIT SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. J. B. Petit said now that the attention of Government had been drawn to retrenchments, and a reduction of 60 lakhs had already been made, he for one was prepared to support the Bill. But for the determined attitude of the Council he did not think Government would have reduced the amount and he asked the Council to take a reasonable, save and statesmanlike view and pass the Bill.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence associated himself entirely with his hon. friend. Owing to the liability of fluctuation their revenue might be less to the extents of three crores. Therefore their closing balance should never be less than two crores, but even with the additional revenue of 80 lakhs from the taxation, 60 laks of reduction, they would still have a closing balance less by half of what was actually necessary. He rebutted the charge of afterthought in regard to reductions and said he had already told the Council that it was impossible to tell them what would be the effect of economy.

STEPS TO ENSURE ECONOMY.

They had cut down all travelling, except where it was absolutely necessary. The second step was that no vacancy should be filled unless it was absolutely necessary. The third order was that no officer should be allowed to proceed on leave except when absolutely necessary; they had changed the scale of travelling allowances and it was impossible to state what would be the effect of these retrenchments. It would be necessary, in addition, to reduce establishments. Government had been trying to do their best in carrying out the wishes of the Council to give increases to the staff. They had, however, been threatened by the Ministers that if their recommendations were cut down they would appeal to the Council, but now, with the opinion of the Council behind, he would be able to pluck up sufficient courage to withstand those demands. He wanted a definite lead from the Council as to whether Government should not proceed with the revision of salaries. Government appreciated the harmony and good-will which had prevailed during the discussion. Outside the hall although the action of Government might meet with hostile criticism, he was glad inside the hall they had a cordial reception.

LITIGATION NOT TO BE MADE DEARER.

Mr. J. S. Haji opposed the Bill on the principle that to tax the litigants was to make it dearer. Justice had never paid its way in any part of the world and he did not see why there should be an exception in India. Justice was the birthright of every man and they would only by taxing the poor agriculturist and the merchant. The Court fees had been increased a hundred per cent and they should not agree to it. The second point was that it was premature to introduce a new imposition, and any new taxation would but increase the discontent in the country. They should not allow large closing balances, as they would give encouragement to Government to spend more. They would thereby not encourage retrenchments. He asked whether the Council should be a party to it; when Government had not launched on a new policy of advancement of the people. Government could ask Indian Government to give them back the whole of the income tax revenue or a part of it, instead of coming to the Council for a new tax.

Mr. A. N. Surve opposed the Bill.

NOT SATISFIED WITH RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram said there was a great deal of dissatisfaction among the agriculturists that the revenue paid was not enough to defray the current Government expenses. He was not at all satisfied with the retrenchments made. There was a movement in his district not to pay Government taxes and the slip of Government would only make them more resolute in their determination.

The President asked the member to comfort himself as the question of non-payment of taxes was not before them.

Mr. Lalbhai concluding appealed to Government for the good of the people and of themselves, not to pass the Bill.

Mr. Dumasia moved that the question be now put to vote.

Mr. M. W. Pradhan wanted to speak for for five minutes.

The President said those five minutes would grow into many more. (Laughter).

Mr. Pradhan said he would only speak for vve minutes.

The President asked whether he had anything fresh to say. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pradhan: Quite fresh. (Laughter).

The President said if it was new, he would allow him to speak for five minutes only. (Laughter).

Mr. Pradhan then supported the Bill and said it was a pernicious doctrine to say that they would make Government impossible.

The President asked the speaker to confine himself to the discussion.

The speaker continued, but there was a great deal of noise and the President had to call Mr. Pradhan to order four times. The speaker again referred to the point and finished reading his speech amidst noise.

MR. H. P. MACNAGHTON.

Mr. H. P. Macnaghton supported the Bill and said it was desperate remedy for desperate diseases; but he asked them to pass the Bill in order that the financial Government might be carried on. Now that the disease was going to be made less desperate by means of reductions, he hoped the Bill would be passed.

FIRST READING VOTED FOR.

Sir Chimanlal then replied and the Bill was put to vote. The result was 44 voted for the first reading of the Bill and 28 against; the Bill was thus passed by a majority of 16 votes. The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report by Monday. (March 6).

BILL TO AMEND STAMP ACT.

Sir Chimanlal then introduced Bill V. to amend the Indian Stamps Act 1899 to entrance the stamp fees for increasing the revenue.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani opposed ... they would be giving more money to Government than they could spend, by means of the Bill. He was sorry the Government was going to get more money out of them than was justified. In Bombay for a population of about 2 crores they had an expenditure of 15 crores, which came to more than Rs. 7 per head; in Madras they had an expenditure of about Rs. 2 their income bring 4 crores and expenditure 4 2 crores; in Bengal the expenditure was about 2 Rupees per head; in U. P. it was Rs. 3 per head; in Punjab, which was a highly taxed province, the taxation was about Rs. 5 per head. He objected to this high rate of expenditure particularly in Bombay. All the taxation was for the purpose of carrying on the ordinary expenditure; if it were anything extraordinary, which touched the imagination of the people like primary education, they would have had no objection to the extra taxation; but that was not the case.

CONTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION.

In Bombay the rural population contributed 7 crores while the cities only 3 crores and that must to make the representations of the city of Bombay pause and consider. There was a great demand for compulsory education and it would be the duty of the Council to find money for it and if the poor were going to be taxed unless they got something in return, unless they got what they wanted, would resent it. The Council would have to consider the extraordinary hardship expected on the people by levying taxes after taxes for every day expenditures. As the Government had gone on evening more and more taxation. It was time for the Council to think, particularly as the tax would fall on the poor population. He opposed it.

Mr. S. T. Kamble said the Presidency was taxed more than its requirements and a surplus was only a temptation to Government to spend more. He opposed fresh taxation, particularly at a time when they had been treated unfairly by Government of India. With a surplus in hand they would not be in a strong position to approach the Government of India for a contribution.

Mr. R. G. Salgar (speaking in Marathi) opposed on the ground that their income was being wasted in useless expenditure.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale said if they had to co-operate they had to co-operate whole-heartedly and they must give the Government a good closing balance which all civilised Governments required. Taxation was bad, but it was necessary; he asked the Government do not to save the 60 lakhs, by breaking faith with those to whom increases had been promised.

MR. H. S. LAWRENCE.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence agreed that Bombay was the taxed, there were more amenities also; no where were there so many good roads, schools, bridges, etc. He thought it was entirely wrong to say that the rural population had been heavily taxed.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. M. W. Pradhan moved the closure and Sir Chimanlal was asked to reply. He said the incidence of taxation fill more heavily on the cities than on the rural population. About 66 lakhs of the new taxation would fall on Bombay city alone; about 4 lakhs by Poona and so on.

The Bill was then read the first time and referred to the Select Committee appointed for the consideration of the previous Bill.

PREVENTION OF GAMBLING ACT.

Bill No. IV to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act 1887 was then taken up. Mr. Hayward in introducing it said these bucket shops were called sporting clubs and they abandoned in both Bombay and Poona and Government wanted to put down betting.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas supporting and the Bill was read the first time and referred to a Select Committee with a request that they should report by Monday March 6.

The Council then adjourned.

A COLLECTOR'S COUP.

NOVEL METHOD OF ARRESTS.

TERROR-STRICKEN VILLAGERS PAY UP REVENUES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

A communique issued by Publicity Officer says:—In Guntur District Rs. 21½ lakhs had been collected up to the 20th February out of a total and revenue demand for the year of Rs. 58¾ lakhs, about 3½ lakhs having been collected on the 20th. Some of the villagers, most recalcitrant hitherto, are in Palnad and Vinukonda Taluqs but an excellent effect has been produced by the action of the Collector at Gurepuram in Palnad Taluq on the 21st. In this village when the Tahsildar went to make ristraints with the help of the police on 13th, villagers mobbed him and drove him and the police out with theats and the Collector considered it necessary to take action in person. Accordingly with 20 men of His Excellency Governor's Bodyguard, under Capt. Maconochie and 25 men of the Reserve Police, the District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Superintendent and the District Forest Officer, he surrounded the village, before daybreak on the 21st, so that no one could escape, mustered all male inhabitants and arrested 18 who were identified as having been members of the unlawful assembly which had resisted and intimidated the Tahsildar. Out of the total demand of Rs. 30,00,000 (?) dug from the village, all but Rs. 300 was paid the same day and collections in the neighbouring villages have also been greatly stimulated.

CASE AGAINST LALAJI POSTPONED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

The cases against Messrs. Lala Lajpat Rai and Agha Safdar have been postponed till 6th March owing to illness of the trying Magistrate.

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MADRAS LETTER

SOME IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS.

COUNCIL AND ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

Madras has not had any large public meeting on the scale of quite a long time except the last visit of Mahatma Gandhi at the time of the Amritsar trouble. It was decided a happy coincidence but strange coincidence that Deshabhakta Venkatappayya, immediately after the Trichinopoly Conference, and at Madurai from Calicut where he had gone to see the conditions of sorely stricken Malabar, to Madras. And as luck would have it, they came almost immediately after the Bardoli decision was flashed across the wires. A mass meeting was arranged at the Triplicane beach and the citizens of Madras mustered in its thousands to hear these two devoted co-workers of Mahatmajee, one in the field of politics and the other in the field of social service. Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar presided on the occasion. Mr. Andrews having had to catch an earlier train spoke first. He made a very impassioned speech in the course of which he referred to the awful tragedy of Malabar and entreated the audience to take example from Malabar and see that a real unity in the nation is first of all established. He hoped that Malabar which had temporarily lost its unity will regain that unity without which *Swaraj* was a distant ideal. He also pleaded for the removal of untouchability because it was cutting at the root of real brotherhood of humanity. Srimati Sarojini Devi followed Mr. Andrews, and said that her heart too was full of the woe of Malabar, that her message also was the message of Unity. She depicted at great length the miseries of Moplahs as well as Hindus and gave graphic details. She moved the audience to tears almost by her reference to the fast of Mahatma Gandhi who was doing penance for the sins of his followers because, she said, he knew that he alone could make atonement for the sins of his countrymen. Then she expounded at great length the Bardoli 'edict,' as she called it. The peroration was marked by the intense fervour of speech that is characteristic of her, and she concluded,—"Remember O! Arjuna, that true Yoga is wisdom in action."

Bureaucratic Impertinence.

It is very difficult to follow the processes of mental reasoning by which the official mind arrives at conclusions. A few days ago the Additional District Magistrate of Guntur addressed a frenzied communication to Deshabhakta Konda Venkatappayya. The language was most offensive and betrayed a singular lack of understanding in his communication, the district official referred to Desabhakta Venkatappayya as one who was "believed to be a man of high character" (italics mine) and who tried to restrain his followers. It would seem that he later on preached the non-payment of taxes as a means of "bringing the Government to an end." This led the Magistrate to the preposterous conclusion that agitation in regard to civil disobedience affected character. The communication went on to suggest the insinuation that his brothers paid the kist for his lands in Guntur and his ryots for those in Ongole. It continues:

Further, in the telegram which you sent to Mr. Gandhi on or about the 20th January seeking to enlist his moral support for your no-tax campaign you *deliberately stated* that the so-called Delhi conditions were satisfied, a statement which, from your countrymen, *you must have known to be largely false.*

Finally the Magistrate gave Sjt. Venkatappayya the following warning: "I am therefore of opinion that you no longer deserve to be treated as a zealot with a scrupulous sense of honour, and hereby give you formal warning that if you take any further part in advocating or organising the movement for non-payment of taxes in this district, I shall be compelled to take action to stop your activities under Section 108-A of the Cr. P. C."

Sjt. Venkatappayya, as may be expected, sent a dignified reply to the unwarranted personal attack of the Magistrate. He stated that the lands in respect of which kist had been paid are *outside* the area in respect of which non-payment of taxes had been decided upon, and that as regards those lands *within* the area sanctioned Rs. 400 were due *which had not been paid.* Thus the Desabhakta proved that he was on unassailable ground. As for the question of untouchability, he clearly pointed it out that he only stated what he sincerely believed to be true and that on that question he would leave it to the verdict of his countrymen "whether the errors, if any, in my statements, were errors of judgment or of conscience." In such highly dignified way Sjt. Venkatappayya, the loved of his people, vindicated his honour."

Resort to Additional Taxation.

The Madras Legislative Council has just finished its labours. I do not propose to review all the taxation proposals that were brought before the Council for consideration. It is enough that they adorn the pages of the report of Council proceedings. The Council after a full debate passed the Revenue Recovery Bill with a few amendments. It was primarily intended to meet the situation in Guntur in view of the imminence of a 'No-Tax' campaign, which was within the range of probability before the Bardoli decision was arrived at by the Working Committee of the Congress. But in the light of the total abandonment of Civil Disobedience campaign we are unable to understand the meaning of the Government persistence in carrying the measure through, unless it be to add to the bitterness already existing in the heart of the people against the Government. The Hon. M. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar, the Law Member, introduced a Bill to amend the Court Fees Act of 1870. He stated that the financial situation of the Government was desperate. It was no exaggeration. Unless they were going to shut up expenditure it was absolutely necessary, he said, to supplement the revenue. The opening balance of 1921-22 was 58 lakhs. The receipts from excise revenue alone fell by 75 lakhs in the course of the year. Not only did revenue fall but the expenditure had increased this year, owing to additional Police in the disturbed areas. The net result, the Law Member said, was that the Government would be bad to the extent of Rs. 66 lakhs. The Law Member, therefore, appealed to the House to pass the Bill which, after all, followed the lines of Bengal Government.

The Question of Procedure.

The Council Members were merely told that there would be a huge deficit for next year, and the unusual course was adopted of asking the Council to commit itself to the revenue and expenditure figures provided to it by the Finance Member *without having previously considered* them in accordance with the procedure laid down in Section 72D of the Government of India Act. It was the duty of the Finance Member, as was clearly pointed out during the debate, to first introduce the Budget proposals on which the financial statement was presented. It was then the obvious duty of the Council to see if certain items of expenditure proposed by Government cannot be cut down. It was quite conceivable that the amount of deficit would be minimised to a great extent. But the new proposal wanted to reverse the procedure. But all appeals to reason and commonsense failed as is to be expected of a Council whose policy was solely determined by Government needs, and not the needs of the people. The Court Fees Act was carried, and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

"Acid Test of British Sincerity"

The Sheriff of Madras convened a public meeting of the citizens of Madras on Tuesday last at the Gokhale Hall, at the instance of an influentially signed requisition, to consider the Kenya problem in the light of the militant speech of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Winston Churchill at the East African dinner. It was very well attended by the public, but the proceedings were marred by disturbance, when Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillay came forward to support the principal resolution moved by Mr. Andrews. The audience would not permit Mr. Pillay to speak unless he withdrew the remarks he uttered on a previous occasion against Mahatma Gandhi, and it was only after Mr. Andrews' repeated requests that he may be heard that Mr. Pillay could get any hearing at all. I was present at the meeting, and I can testify to the fact that the feeling against Mr. Pillay was intense among a certain section of the audience, who could not brook irreverent remarks on a personality whom they adored. I must say, in justice to the majority in the audience, that a very large majority tried hard to quell the disturbance.

Mr. Andrews made a clear, convincing statement of the position of Indians in the Kenya Colony. He referred to various documents published by the European community in Kenya, what damaging statements are made about Indians there, and how untarnished lies about Indian religion and Indian morality are being spread abroad with a view to prejudice the case of Indians. Roused by the white heat of indignation, Mr. Andrews concluded:

"The whole significance of these passages cannot be mistaken. It implies that the Anglo-Saxon Civilisation is to dominate the world. The Anglo-Saxon race is to have a dominating world policy and a dominating world power. This is what I have called the cult of the White Empire, the religion of the white race. Everywhere in the British Colonies in Africa I have found this same White Empire ideal; this same white race religion.

To me this arrogance of the white race is detestable; it is un-christian; it is atheistic, it is inhuman. The one object of my life for nearly 20 years had been to fight against this inhuman policy with all my might, and I pray God that I may fight against it as long as I have breath in my body, a tongue to speak and a hand to write.

Futility of Resolutions.

Mr. C. R. Reddy made some shrewd remarks in the course of his speech supporting the resolution moved by Mr. Andrews. He asked, if following the advice given by one of the great illustrious leaders in their country, Mrs. Besant, that they were to hold meetings all over the country and pass the resolution which the Legislative Assembly had adumbrated, and even in spite of all that, justice was not done to them, what should they do in that, contingency. Mr. Reddy is a new recruit to the ranks of the "Justice" party in the local Legislative Council. Presumably he is an ardent Co-operator, but his speech on the Kenya question betrayed his lack of faith in the pledges of Government. The case of Kenya, he stated in his speech, was an illustration of the historic irony that Indians should be utilised only as instruments of Imperialism and that they would be employed to prepare the country for the accommodation of the white people. Mr. Reddy only raised the question as to what next step we are to take if justice cannot be had on the Kenya matter, but he failed to suggest any way out. Apparently he would "wait and see." It is no better than the policy of drift which the moderates are following, because it does not get any the nearer to the solution.

Indian Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

The opening of the Indian Arts and Crafts Exhibition, under the auspices of the 1921 Club, has been fixed for the 1st of March. The Exhibition will be held on the premises of the Young Men's Indian Association, Armenian Street, G. T., Madras, and will last for a week. A small entrance fee, to defray expenses, is charged. The Exhibition is meant to demonstrate the work which is being done to-day, in India, in painting, sculpture, wood-carving, lacquer work, ivory work, metal work, pottery, weaving and dyeing, with a view to stimulating interest in indigenous craftsmanship and to restore art industries which are in danger of total extinction owing to want of support, and also increasing the prosperity and contentment of the various craftsmen who are at present altogether in very sad plight. I am informed that examples of the work of the modern Bengal School of Painting will be included, together with examples of the Moghul and mediaeval Hindu styles of painting. Mr. James H. Cousins, who has done much to interpret Indian Art to the West, is the Secretary of the Exhibition and it is hoped that under his direction the Exhibition will prove a real success and will fulfil the expectations raised of it. He has just returned from his tour in Burma and has brought with him a few representative examples of Burmese art and craft. It is most likely that Mr. Halder, the young Bengal artist who is now in Santiniketan, will attend the Exhibition at the invitation of the organisers. I am also delighted to hear that lectures by prominent persons will be arranged for on subjects of art, as so little is understood of the Bengal School of Painting, especially, by the general public. I have no doubt that the Exhibition will introduce a much needed element of Art interest in Madras. I hope that Madras will flock in large numbers to see what promises to be a splendid Exhibition of Indian Arts and Crafts.

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BAREILLY SITUATION

VOLUNTEERS START SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BAREILLY, Feb. 17.

False rumours, highly provocating, were lately afloat in the town. Mr. Bishambharnath Baipai issued an appeal to citizens requesting them not to believe such rumours. He deplored the assault with a dagger on a constable on duty, enjoined observance of perfect non-violence, and quietly suffer molestations by sepoys and constables. The appeal had its full effect.

On the morning of the 15th instant some two thousand people assembled on the banks of the Ramgunga. Prolonged conversation for three hours was held a number of questions as to the limit of non-violence, the necessity of Non-Cooperation, the future course of action etc. were put, to which ready replies were given satisfying all.

Yesterday afternoon, another assembly was held. The effect is an absolute soothening of feeling.

Volunteers have started social service work. They visited every family in two particular streets offering themselves even for menial work. The action was highly appreciated.

Mr. Melaram of Saharanpur arrived yesterday. Members of the Bar Association also visited, and they praised the behaviour of volunteers on the day of the occurrence, and realised the great extent to which non-violence has permeated the masses.

Thanas and Kotwali are still guarded by the British infantry otherwise conditions are normal.

"LAWLESS REPRESSION" IN ALIGARH.

COLLECTOR'S DENIAL.

The Publicity Commissioner, U. P., in the course of a letter dated Lucknow, Feb. 14, to the Editor of Young India, says:—

In the course of a communication addressed to the Government of India, you have stated as one of the seven instances of "lawless repression" the treatment of volunteers who "had given no offence or cause whatever" by the police in Aligarh. I have enquired into this on behalf of the Government from the Collector of Aligarh. He replies that the charge is absolutely untrue. The following are excerpts from his letter:—

"That knocks have been given and bruises endured is true enough, but they have been inflicted solely in the course of dispersing unlawful assemblies, and they have been extraordinarily few in number. No injured person has approached me, and even the non-cooperators of Aligarh are quite ready to do so, if they have any real grievance.

To describe Aligarh as suffering or as having suffered from repression, is a travesty of language and of fact."

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Literature and Art.

TRUE SWARAJ.

INDIA ARISEN.—By Prof. T. L. Vasvani. Ganesh and Co. Madras, 1922.

Prof. Vasvani's work is so well known to readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" that it appears hardly necessary to take a detailed notice of this latest addition to political literature from his pen. He says in it a good deal he himself has said before, but we find in the present pages even his judicious and academic temperament rising in righteous anger against the bureaucratic system of India. In his remarkable essay which he calls Atibhakti, or Ethics of Imperialism, he points out that the Empire cult will never thrive in India. Sir Lovat Fraser, in his eulogy of Lord Curzon's work in India happened to remark that "it was inconceivable that a republic could ever acquire, still less maintain a hold upon India." Prof. Vasvani says the All-India Students Conference at Ahmedabad has shown how false this idea would prove itself to be and how fascinating the republic idea is to Young India. The strength of the idea lies in the freedom spirit of the day.

We would recommend the present book to these young Indians among whom Prof. Vasvani is so deservedly popular, particularly because of the wealth of quotations it contains. They will be a great help to the young enthusiast who are anxious to read rightly recent Indian history, because Prof. Vasvani has taken care to bring it to the notice of the readers how the work of the English in India can be out of the mouths of their own countrymen. We would further recommend his young disciples to read carefully his chapter on the Satan in civilization. "Young men have asked me several questions," says the Prof. "concerning my creed of *Ahinsa*, and many of them with the best of motives, fight shy of this creed. We suppose after the Bardoli decision the number of those who do fight shy will be on the increase. The Professor, however, carefully analyse the doctrine and points out that young men do not appreciate it because "the current system of education developes the *aggressive* intellect, not the soul of man. He insists upon pointing out that India was never a militarist nation. Her reverence for humanity saved her from imperialist ambitions. Buddha indeed, expressed a great political truth when he said "unhappy are both the victor and the vanquished. The vanquished because of oppression, the victor because of the fear that the vanquished may arrise and triumph." Mr. Vasvani would like us to reject all false notions, therefore, of national freedom or Swaraj "There is something higher" he points out, "than self-determination; it is self-dedication to the service of the Ideal and true Swaraj is for the service of humanity."

A MARATHI POET.

ANAND GITA.—By A. K. Tokade, Nagpur.

Anand Gita is a collection of poems by one of the best-known and also intellectually the most prominent writers of modern Marathi poetry. In this collection are found some of the very best of his lyrical poems. During the last decade there has been a very welcome addition of younger poets to the ranks of Marathi writers who have chosen to make rhymed verse the vehicle of their thought. In this thought national sentiment naturally dominates, but delight in the study of nature has also an equal place. Mr. Tekade, however, has the habit of looking far beyond the mere expression of beauties of nature. There is a definite philosophy of life running through all his work. The mentality of the poet, as expressed in his lines, which lose so much of their poetic beauty in any English rendering can best be ascertained by quoting one of his charming stanzas. "Whatever I speak or write", the poet says, "verily I do not understand the meaning of it. It is the God Hari alone who understands it." It is this deep sense of Bhakti which has rendered Mr. Tekade's work so sincere, so pathetic and so genuine. What is his object as a poet? Mr. Tekade answers in another attractive quatrain "I collect these flowers of words, and make a garland of them and just as it suits my intellect place them before these good people". And his only delight is the consciousness of having done this humble service.

It is no wonder then that Mr. Tokade has achieved immediate popularity by the excellence of his smaller verses. It is almost impossible to give in English any approximate idea of the excellence of technique, the beauty of rhyme, simplicity of thought of these charming pieces but one may perhaps select the piece entitled "to the Son going to War".

"Where wilt thou go child?" To fight on the battle field, O mother, is the reply. And why wilt thou fight? I shall defend my country. What is the matter with the country? Its enemies are troubling it far too much. Whose is the country? It is thine, mine, of us all. "But child, thou art so small? Yes, but I carry strong hope within me. What is the good of having more hope? This sword of mine will help the hope. And when the sword breaks? Then gladly would I give up my Body."

One can only wish a poet of such talent and of such undoubted gift of weaving simple thoughts into such fragrant garlands of delicate beauty a long career of poetic prosperity.

THE PEOPLES OF BOMBAY.

VOL. II.

THE TRIBES AND CASTES OF BOMBAY.—By R. E. Enthoven Price Rs. 6-1-0.

When the concluding volume of Mr. Enthoven's work on the Tribes and Castes of Bombay" is published, it will serve as a *vade mecum* to all those interested in the question of caste. The volume under review commences with the Ghanchis or oilmen and ends with the Mangs. We may safely presume that not a single tribe or caste remains to be indexed. However humble its origin, and insignificant its extent. Besides its value to the curious, the volume contains much matter which the general reader will find interesting. It gives a detailed account of such populous castes as the Khojahs, the Kolis, the Mahars, the Lohanas and the Kunbis. Perhaps, what will interest most the iconoclast social reformer is the origin of the Lingayats. They came into being, Mr. Enthoven tells us, as the result of a movement in the 11th century, "to abolish the ceremonies and restrictions that feltered the intercourse between the different ranks of orthodox Hindu Society of the period, and to establish a community on a basis of the equality of its members irrespective of caste, by means of the purifying worship of one God Shiva." Let us follow this great movement which curiously enough coincides with the revolt in 'the beautiful country of the language of oc' (Languedoc) against the Papacy. In the course of time some Brahmins became converts to this sect. But the leopard never changes his spots, and the Brahmins in the caste-ridder Hindu social order, evolved in the course of centuries as the Jangams of the Lingayats, "imparting special holiness in the water in which they had bathed their feet, known as *tirth*, so that it plays a prominent part to this day in the Lingayat ceremonies. Thus the original notion of equality of rank was destroyed and the way was prepared for the introduction of the orthodox hierarchy of castes, with the result that the original casteless sect of Lingayats is in process of reversion to a congeries of castes holding a common religion."

The castes have shown wonderful adaptability to changed economic circumstances. Thus the Vanjaris, the carriers of pre-British days have taken to husbandry and some of the black-smiths (Lohars) of Gujerath have evolved into silversmiths It is here that the essential difference between the Hindu and the non-Hindu social order becomes clear. The Vanjares and the Lohars may change their calling but the caste remains. The blacksmith caste cannot amalgamate with silver or goldsmith nor can the peddlar with the husbandman.

MARATHI LYRICS.

BAKULICHI PHULE.—By Keshav Laxman Tembhurnikar (Published by A. C. Bhat, Yeshwant Press, Poona. Price ans. 6.)

Sanskrit poets often go into lyrical raptures over the *bakula* blossoms and the author could not have chosen a better title for his lyrics than the one he has. The patriotic poems on Lokmanya Tilak and Hindmata are of a high order and there is much genuine pathos about the lyric headed 'The Ensnared Deer.' The poet has mastered the technique of his craft, and shows sufficient regard to the place of cadence and rhyme in Marathi poetry. What shall we say, however, of the bastard compound, *Hindu-brava*, which occurs in the "Call of Religion". This one word spoils the effect of the whole poem just in the same way as Byron's 'There let him lay' that of the concluding stanza in "Childe Harold." Poetry is nothing if it is not an aesthetic sensibility of phrase, and rising poets would do well to see to it that no such flaws creep into their words.

Maurice Hewlett's "Wiltshire Essays," which the Oxford University Press is issuing immediately, contains upwards of thirty essays on a great variety of topics. In a preface—"On Oneself"—Mr. Hewlett protests, "notwithstanding that full twenty-five years have covered over this frosted six I belauded the youth of Italy," readers out of ten expect every new book of his that reaches them to be more or less an echo of "The Forest Lovers."

Sir Wilfred Laurier's Life, by Oscar Douglas Skelton, is announced by the Oxford University Press. The volume will be read with special interest in the light of recent events in Canada, and it deals fully with the romantic side of Laurier's career. Mr. Skelton is known as a biographer of Galt.

"The Population Problem: A Study in Human Evolution," by A. M. Carr-Saunders, is included in the Oxford University Press list for early publication.

A further volume of Emerson's works is being added to the "World's Classics" under the title of "Nature, Man the Reformer, and other Miscellanies". With the exception of the essay on Nature, the contents consist of orations, addresses, and lectures dating from the thirties and forties.

THE INDIAN STAGE.

THE RETURN OF BAL GHANDHARVA

The Gandharva Natak Mandali has returned to Bombay to the delight of all lovers of Indian music seriously understood and not merely to be considered as an occasional necessity to while away the time of the average play-goer in our Indian theatres in Bombay. The Gandharva Natak Mandali always attracts not only a Marathi audience but a cosmopolitan audience, and this is because of the well-established popularity of Bal Gandharva, the eminent actor and the sweet singer who has kept up his reputation as the premier actor of real talent on the Marathi stage as much by the sincerity of his work as with the clever manipulation of his natural gifts.

But the problem is Cannot the Marathi stage now afford to produce something better than the usual type of play to which we are accustomed? With an actor of the eminence of Bal Gandharva there is always a chance for the successful production of real opera. A real operatic play would need far less of dialogue, very little of that inane and out of place humour which intrudes into our Marathi musical comedies and a good deal much more than at present exists of real singing. In order to produce a truly religious or a truly tragical effect nothing can be easier for a theatrical company in which Bal Gandharva plays the heroine in all its repertoire to have shorter plays with a very strong musical element. But for this there will be necessary a change of out-look in the playwright and what is equally important a change in theatre manners. If we want plays which will call out the nobler passions, plays which will make our children cultivate a sense for good music, we must look at stage productions seriously and with better manners. For anybody who wants to go and enjoy a Bal Gandharva production, the atmosphere in the theatre is hardly congenial. There are people who appear to make a practice of never missing a single performance, and also of never forgetting to make themselves a nuisance to others. Their loud talk, their absolute want of any hygienic sense, their habit of coming in late and disturbing everybody while the actor on the stage is doing his duty of getting through a difficult song, and their equally vicious habit of not having the courtesy to stay out the final song at the end of an individual act, make the theatre not a place where people go to hear good music, particularly music of Bal Gandharva as understands and interprets it, but a rowdy market-place.

It is only the change in the nature of plays which will produce a better outlook for the Marathi drama which is so rapidly involving as an instrument not merely of amusement but of instruction. The change will also bring into vogue better theatre manners. It is a sign of the times and a healthy sign too that Mr. Phalke of Indian film fame, has conceived the happy idea of criticising our present dramatic authors, actors, and audiences by means of a critical play which is a running commentary upon the prejudices and foibles of all the three. One can only hope that this experiment in criticism will produce happy results.

LAX.

The Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce (better known as the Royal Society of Arts) is endeavouring to raise by subscriptions the sum of £50,000 for the purchase and renovation of its historic premises, built for and leased to the Society in 1775, by the famous Eighteenth Century architects, the Brothers Adam. In a special appeal to the considerable number of Fellows residing in India, attention is directed to the important work performed for India by the Society. This appeal is signed on behalf of the Committee of the Indian Section of the Society by Sir Charles C. McLeod, Sir Charles H. Armstrong, and Sir M. M. Bhownaggree. The contributions *already received from India include* £500 from Mr. T. N. Muthiah Chetty, of *Ramachandrapuram, Pudokotta State, and* £100 from Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., of Bombay.

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